

Jealousies of Good Folks

The good people of this world are most of them not yet wholly good.

A great many church people, and even preachers, are still subject to the temptations of the flesh and the devil.

One of these temptations is to be jealous when somebody else does something for the Lord.

We read in the Scripture that two of the disciples came to Jesus in a high state of excitement and said "Lord, we found one casting out devils, and we forbade him because he followed not us." But Christ rebuked them and said they should be glad to have devils cast out no matter who did it.

So it is today that when one church, or institution, seems to be succeeding in the Lord's work, others who suppose themselves to be servants of the same master find fault and put stumbling blocks in the way.

A true Christian is glad to have God's work done no matter who does it.

Georgia's Disgrace

The people of Georgia are feeling more and more that the whole state is disgraced by violent deeds like the lynching of Frank. No doubt a majority of the people disapprove of such things, but this large majority is getting ready to do something about it and stop their hot-headed and fire-eating neighbors. The time is coming when Tennyson's hope will be realized:

"There the common sense of most shall hold a fretful realm in awe

And the kindly earth shall slumber lapt in universal law."

HOW THE WORLD EMPTIES AND FILLS

John M. Siddall, writing in the October American Magazine under the title "How the World Empties and Fills," says:

"Twenty-one years ago Coxey's Army marched to Washington. The newspapers were full of it. Mention Coxey to anybody over thirty-five years old and see the understanding in his face. Know Coxey and his blooming army? Well, I should say so! Now try Coxey on men and women in the twenties. Just try it. It will open your eyes. Coxey? Who the blazes is Coxey? Looks of confusion and ignorance.

"Coxey, you see, quit advertising. That is, the Coxey publicity ceased. And the world has filled up with people who never heard of him. Millions and millions of them.

"That is the way with some advertisers. They speak up a few times and then go back to their factories. There, by George, we've time begins to work. And the

undertaker. And the parson armed with a marriage license. And the baby carriage. And rheumatism. And, first you know, the world is peopled with new bosses, new buyers and new housekeepers who never heard of you. Incredible! What—never heard of me? No, never heard of you! Sorry to disappoint you.

"Man is provided with a great ego. If he didn't have it he couldn't stand it to live. Without an ego he would probably take one look at the moon and go jump in the lake. Now the best thing that an ego does is to give you a fine feeling of permanence. Of course you aren't permanent, and your better sense tells you so. But Mr. Ego keeps trying to make you think you are. What he aims to do is to make you feel comfortable. Nice thing to have around—an ego. You need him in your business. But don't believe everything he tells you. He is the most agreeable and ever-present liar on your premises."

Our wonder does not cease when we know that the cost of firing one of these guns is \$1,600 to \$1,800, as much as a laborer can earn in two or more years. — Christian Herald.

Every one who has reported on reading "Lahoma" thus far says that it is fine. Are you reading it? Only two chapters of it have been printed, so begin it this week and enjoy the story.

This is the time to subscribe for The Citizen. It takes only one dollar and while you have it in your pocket you can invest it in nothing better than a year's subscription for the home paper.

We still supply our friends with valuable premiums when they renew their subscriptions for The Citizen just for what they cost at wholesale. This is your opportunity.

Did you read the Booster Store advertisement last week? Are you taking advantage of the proposition offered? The proposition holds good for renewals as well as for new subscribers. Call at the Booster Store and get in on this proposition.

We are publishing the revised premium list for Berea Corn Show and Fair. You will miss a big thing if you let it slip by and you do not attend. The Farmer's Chautauque, October 28th, 29th, and 30th, in connection with the Corn Show and Fair will be three big days for the farmers. You ask why have so many good things for the farmers? They are the people who are awake and on their job. They are entitled to these things by virtue of the position they occupy in filling the soil. The letters of appreciation of our County Agent Spence by two of our former friends show what is being done under the leadership of a live wire like Mr. Spence. Read them in this issue on the Farm Page.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Berea Man Injured When Auto and Cycle Collide

C. N. Canfield, superintendent of the Berea College laundry, of Berea, was badly bruised and his motorcycle was destroyed by fire Sunday afternoon about four o'clock on the Richmond pike, about half a mile this side of the reservoir, when he collided with an automobile driven by Lewis Combs, a son of Leslie Combs. Two front wheels of the automobile were torn off, the front axle bent backward, the lights and left fender smashed and the windshield broken.

Canfield was brought to Lexington in the car of Leslie Combs, which was immediately behind that of his son, and his injuries were found to consist mainly of bruises on his legs and thigh. He was taken to his home last night by his father, who came for him.

Canfield was riding away from Lexington on the dirt pike and had pulled on the left side of the road to pass an automobile going in the same direction, when he struck the Combs' car which was coming toward Lexington. The Combs' car had also been turned out of the road to pass another car and on account of the dust neither was able to see the other until the machines almost had collided, when the auto was headed into the bank to break the force of the collision. Both parties seem to think the accident was unavoidable. The auto was damaged by striking the bank.

The gasoline tank on the motorcycle exploded, setting fire to the machine which was practically ruined before the fire was extinguished. It was brought to the Phoenix Garage and the automobile was towed to the Service Tire Company. — Lexington Herald.

Big Lumber Company Changes Hands
The Rice Lumber Company, of Pineville, has closed a deal with the T. J. Asher & Sons in which all the lumber and milling plant of the latter firm has been passed over to the comparatively new firm.

The T. J. Asher & Sons firm has been in business for many years at Wasola and have the reputation of having been one of the largest lumber firms in the South. Their export work has been enormous in the years gone by.

The recent transfer is said to consist of more than a million and a half feet of lumber. The outlook for the new firm under the management of Mr. Rice is good and business in general is picking up.

Bell Circuit Court Convened
Monday morning last was the opening of a ten weeks term, of which five will be held in Pineville and the remainder in Middlesboro. His honor, Judge W. T. Davis, presides. The Commonwealth's business is being looked after by Commonwealth's Attorney J. C. Forrester, of Harlan, and County Attorney, C. L. Dawson.

The Judge enumerated the many violations of the law that would likely be brought before them when he charged the grand jury, and emphasized that they should investigate these matters closely, and if the evidence justified, indictments should be returned.

Estill County's First Moonlight School

On Monday night, the 11th, at the East Irvine Graded School building a Moonlight School was opened with an attendance of sixteen. Prof. O. F. Kerr has the honor of organizing the school and to be assisted by Prof. Mcorn and Editor Walker. It is hoped that all the illiterate adults in the neighborhood can be influenced to attend. All necessary books and supplies are furnished free by the State Literacy Commission.

Lexington & Eastern Railroad No More

The L. & E. became a part of the great L. & N. system last week. The old road is now divided into two divisions of the larger railroad's system. From Lexington to Maloney is now one division and is in charge of Superintendent Anderson, with headquarters at Paris. W. A. McDowell, who was general manager of the old road, is now general agent for the executive department of the Louisville and Nashville system, a newly established office. There are no changes contemplated in the schedule of trains over the consolidated lines.

Harlan Circuit Court Closes

After a four weeks term the Harlan Circuit Court closed on Saturday. The misdemeanor, felony and equity (Continued on Page Five)

WILSON AND FIANCEE

Engagement Party Snapped In Automobile In the Metropolis.



Photo by American Press Association.

New York, Oct. 12.—President Wilson is seated with his fiancée, Mrs. Galt, at his side. Her mother, Mrs. W. H. Bowling, is next to her.

U. S. EMBARGO ON MEXICAN ARMS

No More Shipments Into Villa Territory.

El Paso, Texas, Oct. 12.—There has been put into effect an embargo on the exportation of arms to any territory controlled by Villa or his associates.

At Nogales and Douglas, Ariz., the customs collectors were not as secretive as the local collector and openly admitted that an embargo was on. The searching of all the transportation passing to Mexico was undertaken and several attempts to get arms over the line were frustrated at Nogales.

While no direct orders were issued at El Paso to the effect that an embargo was on, it was admitted in local official circles that no arms had been exported to Juarez this week and that if an application should be made to send arms over, it would be held up.

Orders from the state department are said to have been sent to American Consul Marion Letcher at Chihuahua City to order all Americans in his district to leave Mexico at once. In the past his instructions have been to "advise Americans to leave." Mr. Letcher himself is to come out at once. He is the last remaining American consul in Villa territory except Consul T. D. Edwards at Juarez.

Another appeal from the American Mormons still at the colonies in the vicinity of Casas Grandes for some means of transportation to get them out, was received here.

SUIT TO PREVENT WAR INVESTMENT

Filed Against Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—With the allegation that the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York is about to invest \$10,000,000 of its trust funds in the Anglo-French loan of \$500,000,000, Olga H. S. Walsh, Chicago, holder of a \$2,000 insurance policy in the Mutual filed suit for an injunction in the federal court here.

The complaint to the court which was filed by Mrs. Walsh in person sets forth that among the thousands of policy holders in the Mutual Life Insurance company are many persons of various nationalities, and that the investment of the trust funds of these policy holders in the Anglo-French loan would tend to produce antagonisms among the policy holders, which might lead to disrupting the company and thereby depreciate the value of her interest in the company.

The bill asks that the officers of the company be restrained from directly or indirectly investing its trust funds in the loan or from investing its trust funds or suffering any of its assets to be used for the purpose of aiding the manufacture of munitions of war, aeroplanes, submarines or any naval outfit or appliances to be used by the English or French nations for belligerent purposes.

The bill alleges that 22 per cent of the policy holders of the company are Germans and German-Americans. The insurance company, Charles A. Peabody, its president; the directors, members of the Anglo-French credit (Continued on Page Five)

WILSON TALKS TO D. A. R.'S

President Pays Gallant Compliment to His Fiancee.

WEDDING DATE NOT GIVEN

Supreme Court Pays Formal Respects to Chief Executive and Congratulates Him Upon His Engagement—Secret Service Men Kept on the Jump.

Washington, Oct. 12.—What was regarded as a gallant compliment to his fiancée, uttered by President Wilson in his speech on "National Unity" at the Continental hall was applauded by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In that part of his speech in which he served notice that he proposes to administer the discipline of public disapproval to hyphenated Americans, the president remarked: "I know of no body of persons comparable to a body of ladies for creating an atmosphere of opinion."

Immediately after he said smilingly: "I have myself, in part, yielded to the influence of that atmosphere."

The president's hearers just would not believe that he had had the suffrage issue in mind when he began his sentence, and Mrs. Galt herself blushed prettily in recognition of the applause.

Mrs. Galt, with her mother and Miss Helen Woodrow Wilson, had driven to Continental hall in one of the White House autos. The president walked over, accompanied by his military aide, Colonel Hart, and the secret service men. Before he left the White House he had stood for several minutes leaning over the side of the auto, having a pleasant tete-a-tete with Mrs. Galt.

Curious persons passing through the White House grounds thought it a very interesting sight to observe the president of the United States standing with one foot on the step of an automobile, talking to a lady. They got the impression from the animated character of the conversation between the two that Mrs. Galt was disappointed because the president was not going to escort her to Continental hall, and that she was trying to persuade him to abandon his plan of walking over.

President Wilson's impetuosity as a bridegroom to be is keeping the secret service men on the jump nearly all the time. More frequently than he ever done in the past, the president leaves the White House unattended and without giving warning to his bodyguards. He did this when he started for Mrs. Galt's residence, where he was to be a dinner guest, and again when he walked down town to purchase a new traveling bag.

Society people are as much interested as ever in the plans of the couple, but little has been learned definitely as yet. No disclosure was made of the date of the wedding and similar secrecy has been maintained as to their honeymoon plans. It is known that the Misses Smith of New Orleans, relatives of the president, are urging that the honeymoon be spent at Pass Christian, Miss., where Mr. Wilson and his family spent the Christmas holidays two years ago.

Congratulations of the supreme court on his engagement were extended the president when the supreme court called formally to pay their respects on the occasion of the convening of the court for the fall sittings. The justices were received in the blue room. They were attired in their judicial robes and all members were present with the exception of Justices Lamar.

HUNT FOR STOLEN JEWELRY

Reward of \$5,000 Offered For Gems Stolen at Manchester, Mass.

Boston, Oct. 12.—A reward of \$5,000 and "no questions asked" has been offered for the return of the \$75,000 worth of jewelry stolen from the summer residence of Mrs. James McMillan at Manchester.

The offer was made in advertisements and it is evident that the insurance brokers fear that some of the jewelry has already been broken up and disposed of as indicated by the statement that a suitable reward will be paid for the return of any part of the property.

The brokers had placed \$50,000 insurance on the gems owned by Mrs. Mary McMillan, but not all of it was in the safe and therefore was not stolen. One thing that did go was a diamond necklace worth \$13,000.

Chinese and Negro Taken From Jail.

Clarkdale, Miss., Oct. 12.—A negro and a Chinese, under arrest in connection with the murder of A. H. Cage, cashier of the Planters' National bank, were taken from jail here by a posse of citizens. The Chinese, after being beaten, was released. The negro has not been found.

BULGARIAN CROWN PRINCE

Serbia Has Been Appointed Commander of His Country's Troops.



London, Oct. 12.—The Times Bucharest correspondent says he learns that the eleven Bulgarian divisions will form three armies, which will be under command of Crown Prince Boris. The first army, under General Bogatcheff, fighting against Serbia, will be directed toward Uskub in order to cut the railway from Nish to Saloniki. The second army, under General Toncheff, will fight against Greece while the third army under General Teodoroff will watch Roumania's movements.

AWAIT MOVE BY BULGARIA

Allies Expect Attack on Railroad to Nish.

TEUTON LOSSES ARE HEAVY

Attacks on French and British on West Front in Effort to Retake Lost Ground Fall With Heavy Losses—Berlin Reports Gains in Serbia.

London, Oct. 12.—After storming and occupying Belgrade, the Austro-German army, began its march south along the Orient railway and have captured the strategic heights between Zarkowo and Mirjewo.

Dispatches from German sources respecting the occupation of Belgrade indicate that the resistance offered by the Serbs there, while not of a concerted character, was nevertheless extremely stubborn and of a kind to cause heavy losses to the invaders.

The main body of the army of invasion which has been concentrating in Serbian territory at four points near Semendria, east of Belgrade, had completed its crossing of the Danube, according to Berlin. This force, which is the right arm of the armies intended for the conquest of Serbia, is said to be equipped with unprecedented quantities of heavy artillery, which makes as a battering ram equivalent only to the enormous forces sent against the Russians in Galicia last spring when the great German campaign against Russia began.

While the armies of the Danube at Semendria and of the Sava at Belgrade, have made good their footing on Serbian soil, it would appear, however, that the forces sent against Serbia on the Drina front are meeting with effective resistance.

The German attempts to retake the ground won from them by the British and French troops in the vicinity of Loos—attempts in which enormous numbers of men have been sacrificed—have failed completely. After several days of almost constant fighting between 7,000 and 8,000 German soldiers lie dead, and 30,000 wounded in front of the positions which the French and British forces captured in this vicinity during the recent battles.

In Champagne, where the French troops are still driving ahead, gains of the first consequence were made. The entire German defense work southeast of Tahnre was captured by a brilliant assault. Progress was northeast of the village. During the fighting at La Grouette ravine, eight hundred German soldiers were made prisoners.

While the armies of the central empire continue to advance into Serbia, nothing has yet been made public to indicate anything in the nature of an actual military move by Bulgaria on Serbia, except a report that an assault is momentarily expected on the railroad connecting Nish and Saloniki.

Roumania is showing increasing (Continued on Page Five)

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KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION

No Whiskey Advertisements!
No Immoral News Items!

ARMENIANS ANNIHILATED

Is it possible that the oldest and largest Christian people of Asia Minor is to suffer complete extinction at the hands of the diabolical Turkish regime? During these war times when the voice of the Christian civilization is drowned by the tumult of war, this very thing is taking place.

The deportation of two millions of Armenians is now being completed. They are being scattered throughout the length and breadth of Turkey, and being subjected to the most tragic treatment. Much of the cruelty and unspeakable tragic results of this move is under strict censorship in our own country because of the present world conditions.

All Armenian males from 18 to 50 years of age are nominally in the Turkish army; but the fact of the matter, the distressed ones are virtually prisoners of war and in many instances are in a system of slavery remote from the field of battle.

According to a ruling last spring most Armenian men paid the military exemption tax and those disqualified for service on account of sickness suffered wholesale imprisonment. As soon as this had been done, deportation began. The few men left, women and children, the aged, the sick went on the road together at a few hours notice, being driven in herds to their fate. In some cases these herds of Christian people were forced to journey for sixty days in the desert, with scant provision, if any for food and water, the alternative being forced conversion to Islam, and for the women a life of immorality.

Will Christian civilization allow all this and worse to go on without raising her voice in protest before God and humanity?

LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT

Today the great National Campaign of the Laymen's Missionary Movement is to open its first convention in Chicago to last till Sunday night. This is the first of a great series of conventions, numbering seventy-five to be held in as many cities in thirty-seven states. These are to consist of men only. The slogan adopted by the committees in charge is "Every Man in Every Church" and the purpose of the conventions is "To Enlist the Church to undertake her whole task."

The main objectives of the campaign are as follows: To study the missionary progress of recent years; to consider new world conditions and America's enlarged responsibility; to project plans looking forward to our whole missionary duty; to increase the spiritual power and efficiency of the local church; to inspire laymen to take their part in the extension of the Kingdom of Christ.

No greater movement has been set in motion than this one. When the men of the church once get awakened to their duty, and learn how to use their dollars and business sense along with their enthusiasm for the salvation of souls, the Kingdom of Christ will receive a boost that never before has been known.

This movement is not a denominational one; but an interdenominational organization; so you my brother may have a living interest in this great and good move for the extension of His Kingdom.

FIRST HAND KNOWLEDGE THE BEST

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., recently

has been securing some knowledge of this kind as to the conditions of his mining project in Colorado. At first he went among his workmen in disguise, but was soon recognized and then went about his investigations openly. He has endeavored to find the worker's point of view and has shared the miner's meals, as well as their shelter, has gone into the mines and mills and talked with the men and their wives. He was surprised to see the tendency that his visit had to simplify and relieve the strained situation. He has held conferences with the officials of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company at Denver to lay plans for changes and improvements in the working and living conditions of the employees of the company.

JOE SMITH A FAILURE

Inventors of religious fail nine times out of every ten in a few years. Only seventy-five years ago Joe Smith, the Mormon religion inventor, put out his new creed and gained many adherents. The system was uniquely gotten up, supposedly on a sound basis; but in the time indicated above it is positively exploded. As the new students of Egyptian symbols, and translators of the hieroglyphics have gotten to work; many of these of the mormon religious sect, have exposed the errors of the inventor.

At present there is a loud cry against the promoters of this false religion. Many of the so called elders who go about the country engaged in the propaganda of the Mormon religion, are ignorant of the real error that they are presenting to the public. They are received and entertained by good and innocent people through the mountains who have not had an opportunity to investigate the system farther than the traveling representatives may choose to enlighten them.

It is time that the good people are warned against these impostors. They should not receive the welcome in our homes that our established ministers of the true Gospel are due. They act as poison in our families. The literature they scatter about the neighborhood cannot do other than injure the peace and harmony that exists in your little church. Do not be deceived by their preaching; as it sounds good to the minds of those who have not given it any thought. Back of it all is the diabolical errors of its founder.

COMMANDS FOURTH INFANTRY



This is Col. E. E. Hatch, commanding the Fourth Infantry, U. S. A., now at Brownsville, Tex.

Albino.
Albino is a term first applied by the Portuguese to the white negroes of West Africa and is now applied to any individual in whom there is congenital deficiency of pigment in skin, hair, iris and choroid of the eye. The skin is abnormally pale, the hair is white or pale fawn, and the iris is pink. The absence of pigment in the iris renders an albino's eyes sensitive and partially blind in the sunlight. The chief predisposing cause is heredity. It may also be due to congenital arrest of development and is sometimes associated with other malformations, but it often occurs in persons who are otherwise normal. White mice, white rabbits, white elephants, etc., are albinos.

TROOPS JOIN THE CARRANZA FORCE

FOUR GENERALS AND THEIR COMMANDS QUIT VILLA—CHIEF ORDERS EXECUTIONS

Of Bodyguard and Civilians Involved in Plot—Safety of Americans Is Not To Be Assured.

Western Newspaper Union News Service
El Paso, Texas.—Following the decision of the United States to recognize Carranza Gen. Villa's troops are deserting him by the hundreds at Casas Grande. Four of his generals have gone over to Carranza. Upon his arrival at Casas Grandes from Juarez Villa discovered that the news of Carranza's recognition had preceded him by telegraph and that 2,000 of his troops had mutinied and had left with Gens. Acosta, Caballero, Sanchez and Acuña. When he learned of this Villa flew into a rage and ordered the immediate execution of two of his "guard of gold" and six civil officials, suspected of having been implicated in the mutiny plot. This information was brought to the border by a Carranza spy who has been at Casas Grandes with Villa's troops. Villa also was reported to have ordered the execution of Sebastian Vargass, his secretary of the treasury, on a charge of treason. Villa has issued a decree, suspending all guarantees for the safety of Americans and other foreigners in his territory, and decreeing that all Carranza sympathizers who are caught should be executed. Villa agents are rushing millions of rounds of ammunition to Juarez in anticipation of an early embargo.

PULLED FROM PILOT OF ENGINE.

Chicago.—As a Chicago and Northwestern passenger train approached a crossing between Winnetka and Glenview the engineer caught a glimpse of an automobile racing toward the tracks. He threw on the brakes. A moment later there was a crash and an explosion. Until the train came to a stop, the engineer, looking from his cab window, could see only a wall of flame roaring from the pilot of the locomotive. An explosion of the gas line tank threw the fluid on the cloth of the dead chauffeur.

WHEELS FLY OFF: TWO KILLED

Chicago.—Two Chicago men were killed and one Chicago and two Milwaukee men injured when a touring car left the road near Aurora and landed, upside down, in a corn field. About a mile south of Aurora one of the front wheels flew off the machine and it rolled over and over down an embankment into a field.

FIVE STEAMERS WERE SEIZED.

London.—Five more steamers have been detained at Kirkwall. They are the Swedish St. John and the Ester, the Danish Absalom, the Norwegian Origen and the Standard Oil tank steamer Petrolite, under American registry. The cargo of the Norwegian steamer Vitalia, which was thrown into the prize court September 28, is being held on the ground that it is conditional contraband. The British government contended that there were fats and oils in the cargo, which were not consigned to the Netherlands trust.

DROVE A WAR AMBULANCE



Mrs. Bartlett Roder of Whitestone Landing, L. I., who has returned from France, where she has been engaged in the strenuous work of driving an army motor ambulance. She has come home to organize her own motor ambulance detachment for service with the allies and will soon return to Europe.

CLASSIFIED TAXES.

Whenever there is any talk about a lower rate of taxes on intangible personal property a great howl goes up from the owners of tangible property, who affect to believe it a gross injustice. Intangible personality consists mostly of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, Cash, Accounts, Mortgages, and other such evidences of enterprise, all of which are limited by law or custom to a certain percent of earnings. No other kind of property has the limits of its profits fixed by law. A man may lawfully earn all he can in his store, his shop or on his farm. He may charge what he pleases for his professional services, for his manufactured wares, for his cattle, his hogs and his corn, wheat and tobacco, but when he comes to lending money, which the investment in Securities includes, he is strictly limited to a gross income never exceeding six per cent, and is it fair to exact half or more of his income for taxes when others get off with perhaps one-tenth of their earnings from other kinds of invested property, farming, professions and business? The argument is all in favor of the money lender, as his capital is essential to all industrial improvement and cheap money greases the wheels of progress and prosperity.

TAX AMENDMENT

TO BE VOTED ON AT THE NOVEMBER ELECTION.

The Tax Amendment to be again voted on at the November Election will, if adopted, authorize the Legislature to enact a new Tax Law that will subject the enormous amount of personal property in the shape of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and accounts now escaping taxation to a fair share of the burden and reduce the taxes on Land and Improvements. Every taxpayer should vote for it, as any Law enacted under its provisions must be ratified by the people before it can be enforced and this guarantees a fair Law.

The Amendment.

"The General Assembly shall provide by law an annual tax, which, with other resources, shall be sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the Commonwealth for each fiscal year. Taxes shall be levied and collected for public purposes only and shall be uniform upon all property of the same class subject to taxation within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax; and all taxes shall be levied and collected by general laws.

"The General Assembly shall have power to divide property into classes and to determine what class or classes of property shall be subject to local taxation. Bonds of the State and of Counties, municipalities, taxing and school districts shall not be subject to taxation.

"Any law passed or enacted by the General Assembly pursuant to the provisions of or under this amendment or amended section of the constitution, classifying property and providing a lower rate of taxation on personal property, tangible or intangible, than that upon real estate, shall be subject to the referendum power of the people."

This amendment was ratified by an enormous majority at the election in 1912, but was pronounced invalid by the Court of Appeals because it had been advertised only sixty, instead of ninety, days as the Constitution provides.

It has been advertised in legal form and in time for this year's election and should receive a larger majority than before, as Tax paying voters have had time to study the question and discover the faults in the present Tax Law.

REPORT OF WISCONSIN TAX COMMISSION.

"Justice in taxation can only be attained by strict compliance with the law. This is proven by universal experience. There is no other way. With rare exceptions, when an assessor violates the law and sets up a standard of his own he either inflicts an injury upon some individual taxpayer or else he does injustice to every other taxpayer in the State. As a general rule, every step he takes outside the straight and narrow path provided by law leads to greater and more glaring inequalities, and in many cases . . . degenerates into a mere travesty of justice."

FROM REPORT OF KENTUCKY TAX COMMISSION, 1909.

"There are two reasons why the general property tax has failed in operation. First, because under modern conditions it cannot be enforced effectively. Secondly, because of a more or less conscious recognition of the fact that strict enforcement would result in a still greater injustice than now prevails."

"The attempt to tax all property at a uniform standard of valuation and at the same rate, regardless of its special characteristics, earning power or the benefits derived from the expenditures of government, violates the primary rules of just taxation and offends the natural sense of justice."

DON'T FAIL TO VOTE FOR THE TAX AMENDMENT

Goodness in a Dungeon

By REV. L. W. GOSNELL
Assistant to the Dean, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago

TEXT.—He was there in the prison. But the Lord was with Joseph.—Gen. 39:20, 21.

Joseph's prison was made gloomy by physical discomfort; by the mystery of his suffering, although an innocent man; and by the fact that after his kindness to the chief butler the latter forgot him. Yet there was light in the prison and that in several directions.



Prisoners of the Lord.

To begin with, the text tells us that "the Lord was with Joseph."

As we express it sometimes in singing one of our hymns:

Prisoners would patences prove
If Jesus would dwell with me there.

Paul was enabled to write the epistle to the Philippians with its keyword, "Rejoice," from the Roman prison. John Bunyan in his "den" at Bedford saw Immanuel's land and the delectable mountains. Madam Guyon said the Lord had shut her up in prison like a bird, with nothing to do but sing.

Again, the Lord gave Joseph favor in the sight of the keeper of the prison (Gen. 39:21). The hearts of kings are in the hand of God and his afflicted people may be certain that God is not at a loss when he wishes to relieve them. Stories more fascinating than fiction could be written from the lives of Christians who have been given favor in the sight of the great ones of earth.

The Lord kept Joseph unselfish. Most of us would have felt justified in nursing our troubles, but this man had "a heart at leisure from itself, to soothe and sympathize." One morning Joseph noticed that his fellow prisoners, the butler and baker, looked sad. He immediately inquired the cause and proceeded to help them to the best of his ability. After all, the best way to bear one's burdens is to help bear the burdens of others. Moreover, although Joseph little realized it, his interest in these prisoners marked a crisis in his life; as a result of it he finally came to the throne of Egypt, but he was ready for the crisis only because he was daily caring for the interests of others. How little we know of the crises which every day will bring forth, and how we need to walk habitually so as to please God if we are to meet these crises adequately!

It is evident that the Lord preserved the faith of Joseph. We recall his own dreams when in his father's house, and the assurance they gave him that he would come to a place of elevation over his father and brethren; but here he was in the dungeon and he would have seemed justified had he lost faith in dreams. Yet that this was not the case is evident from his interpretation of the dreams of the butler and baker, and his confidence that God would bring them to pass. Psalm 105:19 (R. V.) tells us that "until the time that his word came to pass, the word of the Lord tried him."

The Lord kept Joseph unretaliating. When speaking with the chief butler he said, "I have done nothing that they should put me into the dungeon" (Gen. 40:15). Not a word does he utter concerning that wicked woman, Potiphar's wife, who had designed his ruin. How slow even Christians are to learn that they need do no unkind thing in order to fulfill the plans of God! "He shall bring forth thy righteousness as the light and thy judgment as the noonday."

Hoping in God.

Altogether, God was training Joseph to hope in himself alone and to obey him in any event. Doubtless his hopes of deliverance were high when the chief butler left the prison, yet two long years passed before deliverance came. By the grace of God Joseph was kept from growing rebellious, but persevered in the way of duty. When God finds a man who will plod on, delighting to do his will under all circumstances, he will quickly set him in a large place and put a scepter in his hand. Joseph was in training for a throne and so are all true followers of Christ.

What a misfortune if the chief butler had remembered Joseph according to his promise! Joseph might have been delivered from the prison and sent away a free man out of the land, but scarcely more than this. How his story encourages us to trust and not be afraid!

The Christian's Easy Chair.

An aged Christian woman living in deep poverty was asked how she bore her troubles. She said when they became especially heavy she sat in her easy chair and rocked them away. The visitor looked about for this wonderful chair, but saw no trace of it, until finally the happy saint explained that it was Romans 8:26, "All things work together for good to them that love God."

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By F. O. BELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course, the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 17.

ELISHA HEALS NAAMAN THE SYRIAN.

LESSON TEXT—II Kings 5:1-16.
GOLDEN TEXT—I am Jehovah that health thee.—Ex. 15:26.

Read carefully the intervening Scripture following last Sunday's lesson to get the account of Elisha's activities. There is recorded the story of the poisoned fountain (2:19-22). The "hoodlum" gang (vv. 23, 24) which is a story for boys. Note: Elisha had nothing to do with the bears, nor does the record say that the bears killed the boys. Next the story of the Widow's oil (4:1-7). Finally, the suggestive stories of the Shunammite woman (vv. 8-37), and the feeding of the prophets and people (vv. 38-44).

Now we come to Elisha's most famous experience, that with Naaman of Damascus. This city is reputed to be the oldest in the world and is situated about 100 miles (air line) northeast of Samaria. This event probably occurred between 904 and 894 B. C.

I. A Ministry in the Home, vv. 1-7. Naaman had all that heart could wish, seemingly. Exalted, rich, a great man, honorable and successful in his undertakings, "but he was a leper." As such he is a type of the sinner. Leprosy begins practically in secret, is transmissible, may be ameliorated, but cannot be cured by man. In his home was one who knew the Lord, one who observed, who loved as well as served. This maid was a true servant, for she showed her master how to be rid of his malady. For all of his wealth Naaman was not happy. He knew and others would soon know his condition. His wife could not help him, and did not take the maid's message to him. Perhaps she did not rightly value it. But there was co-operation in that household evidently, for "one went in and told his lord" (v. 4). There was also co-operation between the home and the government, for the king of Syria sent a letter to the king of Israel (v. 5). The strength of any nation is in proportion to the strength, unity and loyalty of its homes. It is also in proportion to the care and interest which that government takes in its homes.

II. A Ministering Prophet (vv. 8-14). The king of Syria thought he could buy everything, including the desired cure (vv. 5, 6). His letter brought great consternation to Israel's king, probably Jehoram. The value of the gifts presented, perhaps over \$100,000, revealed the urgency of the case. But there was one in Israel who was not disturbed, for he knew more fully the power of Jehovah. Elisha is a type of Christ who offers not only to all lepers but to every unfortunate one "rest" (Matt. 11:28-30). Elisha responded to the need of the nation (v. 8), as well as to the need of Naaman the leper, when he volunteered to become the champion of Jehovah (v. 7).

The prince came, however, filled with a sense of his importance and his pride stood in the way of his relief, hence the manner of Elisha's treatment. Waiting thus before the prophet's door Naaman is a type of the great of this earth who shall yet bow before God's people (Isa. 60:1-3) and before His Son (Phil. 2:10). His human arguments Naaman was right (v. 12) and his rage was justified, but he must learn that as a suppliant he cannot dictate means nor methods. The rich and cultured sinner cannot select his own way of healing, nor be treated any differently than the poor and the ignorant. The river Jordan is a type of the judgment on sin. Sin must be judged by confession (Rom. 10:9, 10). Sin must be renounced before we can be cleansed (1 Cor. 11:31; 1 John 1:9). It was a slow, a patient, a public process through which Naaman must pass, but such had been the development of leprosy in his life. God had judged sin on Calvary (Rom. 8:3; 11 Cor. 5:21; Gal. 3:13) and as Naaman went down into the Jordan he took, in figure, the sinner's place, even as Jesus later took that place for us. (Matt. 2:13-15). Though inclined to act the fool, yet Naaman wisely hearkened to his servant (v. 13) and obeyed the command of the prophet.

His cure came because he obeyed Jehovah: (a) He heard of one who could cure (v. 3); (b) he believed (v. 4); (c) he forsook his own thoughts (v. 11); (d) he accepted God's thoughts and methods (vv. 13, 14); (e) he took the sinner's place (vv. 10, 14); (f) he became clean after his obedience (vv. 14, 15).

There is evidence of a great moral effect in the life of Naaman following this experience (vv. 15-19).

He became an open rejecter of the heathen gods and a professed follower of Jehovah when he returned to Damascus.

As such he became the ministering prince.

III. The Ministering Prince. (1) By public profession (see Rom. 10:9, 10; Matt. 10:32) (2) By a peculiar request which became a great object lesson in Damascus; (3) By a new purpose of heart which would change his future course of action.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

LETTER FROM S. P. CAUDILL,
Proprietor of Valley View Farm
Conway, Ky., Oct. 6.
Mr. Robert F. Spence, County Agent,
Berea, Ky.

Dear Mr. Spence:

I take this method of congratulating you for the splendid work you have done in this community on progressive farming.

I can see quite a marked improvement in the way the farmers are handling their farms and the results they are getting.

The farmers are certainly making rapid steps in the conservation and preservation of soil fertility.

Further I wish to make mention of the great improvement you are getting started in the live stock industry, and I think when this industry is perfected, the farmers will realize much greater dividends. The farmers' clubs you are organizing are proving to be a great benefit especially in marketing our products. No doubt these clubs are primary steps to a greater central organization of the farmers, all over this country, which will put this great farming industry on a solid cooperative basis as are the other great industries.

The progressive spirit is distinctly observed in many homes and all of us are living better in general.

I wish you much success in the advancement of agriculture and better conditions in the rural homes.

LETTER FROM MARION A. CHASTEN,
A FORMER STUDENT OF
BEREA COLLEGE; NOW A
PROGRESSIVE FARMER

Conway, Ky., Oct. 7, 1915.

H. F. Spence,

County Agent, U. S. Department of
Agriculture, Berea, Ky.

Dear Sir:

I wish to call your attention to the conditions as they were in this section five years ago. At that time this was not considered a farming section at all. Land was not expensive but under the conditions that people farmed then it was not available or considered valuable. I saw possibilities here in a little farm which I purchased and I have been here ever since. Am producing more than three times as much to the acre now as was possible to produce when I came here. Many of my neighbors are doing the same thing.

Five years ago corn would perhaps average 15 to 20 bushels per acre and millet and cane were about the only other crops grown then for hay. Little thought was given then to pure-bred stock; a hog was simply a hog, a cow simply a cow, and a horse a horse and that was about all any one could call them as it would have been impossible to have traced their origin. But what was the difference, no one cared then. Stock were known more by their marking or color then, namely, "that spotted sow of mine, my one-eyed mare or my hind-tailed mule."

I am glad to say that conditions have changed and farmers are awakening to their possibilities.

Corn will average fifty bushels to the acre now on this improved land, timothy and red top hay averaging from two to two and one-half tons per acre and cowpeas and clover have been worked in rotation; thus it is easy to see that more stock can be raised with greater profit and at the same time build up the land.

Farmers are more interested in pure-bred stock now than ever. Since they have tried them they find that there is more profit to be gained by that kind than by the scrub.

We are also learning the lesson of co-operation. To buy through co-operation is much more profitable than trying it single-handed. One good illustration of what it means is that through co-operation we were able to buy 16 per cent acid phosphate as low as \$12.75 per ton, whereas, formerly we paid \$20 per ton.

Much of these good things I feel that we owe to the County Agent, and it is in appreciation of these things that I write you this letter.

I know the Government is doing much to our interest in sending out the free bulletins on most any subject that a farmer would desire; but I feel that it would be as impossible to get farmers aroused by this means as it would to lay down preaching and expect to convert the World by the distribution of Bibles and Christian literature, as there are so many farmers that do not read. However as soon as the farmer is aroused by a good personal talk, such as our County Agent is in position to give, he gets the spirit, takes new life in his possibilities and goes forward with new hope and new ambition. If he can read, it will only be a short time

until you will see him passing away many a winter day when he cannot work, reading some farm journal; and perhaps a number of them, also you see him taking advantage of the Government free literature.

There are so many farmers in this community that need arousing, and there are many things that we all need to learn that I can only say that we are just merely started. I would like to see every farmer in this valley who owns an acre of land, so well posted on the possibilities of his acre that he will know exactly how to handle that acre to its best advantage, making it pay the greatest dividend and at the same time know how to handle it that in years to come it will be a better acre of land than when he produced his first crop.

As soon as we farmers have learned such lessons, and have been able to start a bank account in addition to our expenses, that soon may we hope to see conditions far more desirable in rural life. It is then that we may expect better schools, better churches and better roads and the lives of farmers and their families brightened.

I wish to thank you for what you have done, and hope that it may be possible for you to be with us more in the near future.

MAGOFFIN COUNTY IS PROGRESSING

It was my privilege this past week to make a trip into Magoffin County to talk on "Agriculture and Rural Betterment" at the request of Superintendent Elam and President Frost.

I am glad to say that I found Magoffin County progressing in several respects. In the first place the homes of this County are better than the average. The lawns are cleaner, the houses have more paint and the fence corners are free from briars than some mountain counties.

Better farming seems to be the idea of a goodly number in this county. This is noted by the fact that you see a better breed of hogs and better stock in general than you will find in some mountain counties. However, too many acres are being put into corn and too few bushels are being raised on an acre. Twenty bushels of corn is about the average yield in this County. Now with the right kind of farm practice it would be an easy matter to increase this yield forty bushels with practically the same amount of work. It would be folly to try to get these people to do commercial orcharding because the lack of a market. You cannot haul the fruit over eighteen miles of rough road to the train and then get it to some city for market with a profit. All the fruit they need to grow is enough for home consumption, their own canning of this fruit and vegetables. It is also unwise for these people to be taught to lime their land or to put on sixteen per cent acid phosphate or even bone meal. They are costly, even at the lowest price gotten at the railroad station. These people would have to pay \$14 per ton to the dealer for 16 per cent acid phosphate; \$28 for bone meal. To this they must add freight rates, which is no small item. Then before it goes on their land they must pay an additional \$10 per ton to get it from the station. Thus we can see that it is far from wise to ask these people to buy commercial fertilizers. We would suggest to these people as practical: rotation of crops; grow more cowpeas, more grass, build silos, raise pure-bred of cattle, hogs and sheep.

Magoffin County has 5,000 children in the rural schools and the school tax averages seventy-five cents to the pupil, which makes a total of \$3,750 annually. So they must necessarily go slowly toward the building of better schoolhouses; but they are going up. Up until this time their schools have not been graded. Often they have had boys between the ages of seventeen and twenty just completing the eighth grades; but through the efforts of Superintendent Elam and our own Parnell Picklesimer, who is now supervisor of schools, the schools are being graded in such a way that boys and girls will finish the eighth grades by the time they are fourteen. Not only is Picklesimer grading these schools, but he is having the children make corn testers, select seed corn, prune fruit trees, using slides, giving demonstrations on sanitation and health, etc., making out of these demonstrations their grammar and arithmetic. While these boys are learning grammar and arithmetic they are getting information which will help them to live. The kind our rural boys and girls should have.

Everybody remembers what a great day last year was at the Corn Show. This year brings us three days, instead of one.

Farmers' Chautauqua, conducted by the State! You can't afford to miss hearing these men and women—Come!

The Chautauqua will be going on at the same time the exhibit is on. Chautauqua in Berea College Vocational Chapel, and Exhibit in Berea College Tabernacle.

Keep these dates in mind.

CORN SHOW, OCTOBER 30th.

Suggestions

All exhibits must be brought in no later than the 29th of October, and delivered at Berea College Tabernacle.

All the people who attend the Farmers' Chautauqua, October 28th, 29th, and 30th, bring your exhibits when you come 28th or 29th. All will be looked after. If you come the 28th bring exhibits. If the 29th bring exhibits.

Such things that can't be brought to Berea for exhibit, like acres of grain and winter cover crops, there must be an acknowledged statement to this effect placed in the hands of Professor Clark, or W. L. Flanery not later than the 29th.

Poultry and pigs will be entered on Saturday, October 30th. They must all be in before 10:00 o'clock. Nothing entered after 10 a. m., Saturday.

All winners of prizes will be given a card showing to whom they are to go to get their prizes. These cards will be given out to winners in Berea College Vocational Chapel; afternoon, October 30.

Superintendents of Departments

Pig Club and Hog Department, — Professor Whitehouse.

Horn and Canning Club Department, — Misses Moore and Oglesby.

Potato Club and Vegetable Department, — R. O. Fletcher.

Corn Club Department, — Professor William Jesse Baird.

Farm Record Department, — Professor Livengood.

General Farm Products and Field Crops Department, — Mr. Flanery and Professor Clark.

Poultry Club Department, — Joe W. Stephens.

Town Contest Department, — Mrs. Marsh and H. E. Taylor.

Everybody is urged to bring home, garden, and farm products.

PRIZE LIST

1. Best gallon home-grown cowpea seed, — 50c., John Anderson, farmer, Berea.

Second — Ribbon.

2. Largest cluster of sweet clover stalks from this year's growth, — 25c., Gaines & Higgs, merchants, Berea.

Second — Ribbon.

3. Best three beets, 25c., Gaines & Higgs, merchants, Berea.

Second — Ribbon.

4. Best quart butter beans, — 25c., Gaines & Higgs, merchants, Berea.

Second — Ribbon.

5. Best head cabbage, — 25c., Gaines & Higgs, merchants, Berea.

Second — Ribbon.

6. Best Duroc Jersey pig, \$1., In merchandise, C. C. Rhodus, merchant, Berea.

Second — Ribbon.

7. Best Poland China pig, — \$1, R. R. Coyle, merchant, Berea.

Second — Ribbon.

8. Best dark layer or loaf cake, \$1, E. F. Coyle, merchant, Berea.

Second — Ribbon.

9. Best two pumpkins, — 50 lbs. Dolly Varden flour, John Welch. (Welch reserves pumpkins for exhibit purposes).

Second — Ribbon.

10. Best three squashes, 50c., — Simon Muncy, printer, Berea.

Second — Ribbon.

11. Best cake of corn bread, — 50c., in merchandise, Porter-Moore Drug Co., Berea.

Second — Ribbon.

12. Best fruit cake, made from Eldon Flour, — 1 sack by Manufacturers Company, Berea.

Second — Ribbon.

13. Largest ear of corn, 50c., E. T. Fish, farmer, Berea.

Second — Ribbon.

There are fifteen students from Magoffin County in Berea College at the present time. It is good to go back into a county and find boys like Picklesimer and the Fairchild boys who are graduates of our Carpentry Course and are constructing a building in Salyersville now, and others carrying out with splendid success the ideas gained at Berea.

14. Best quart of sorghum, — 50c., Simon Muncy, printer, Berea.

Second — Ribbon.

15. Best turkey gobbler of any breed, — \$1, J. S. Gott, produce dealer, Berea.

Second — Ribbon.

16. Best peck of Irish potatoes, — 1 bu. of seed potatoes, John Welch.

Second — Ribbon.

17. Best 10 ears of corn grown by any man, — 1 bu. cowpeas, John Welch. (Welch reserves the corn for exhibit purposes).

Second — Ribbon.

18. Best 10 ears of popcorn, 50c., in merchandise, Hayes & Gott, merchants, Berea.

Second — Ribbon.

19. Best quart sample seed wheat, — 1 sack of Cream of Wheat flour, Berea Roller Mills.

Second — Ribbon.

20. Best 5 Irish potatoes, — \$1 Gaines & Higgs, merchants, Berea.

Second — Ribbon.

21. Best 5 sweet potatoes, \$1, J. B. Richardson, merchant, Berea.

Second — Ribbon.

22. Best 5 onions, — \$1, J. B. Richardson, merchant, Berea.

Second — Ribbon.

23. Heaviest pumpkin, — 1 sack Cream of Wheat flour, Berea Roller Mills.

Second — Ribbon.

24. Best three cans assorted vegetables, — \$1, E. F. Coyle, merchant, Berea.

Second — Ribbon.

25. Best loaf light-bread, — 50c., E. F. Coyle, merchant, Berea.

Second — Ribbon.

26. Best pound of butter, 50c., Gaines & Higgs, merchants, Berea.

Second — Ribbon.

27. Best pillow slips, hand-made, — \$2 hat, Mrs. Jennie B. Fish, milliner, Berea.

Second — Ribbon.

28. Best apron, Machine-made, — \$1, in merchandise, Hayes & Gott, merchants, Berea.

Second — Ribbon.

29. Best fancy apron, hand-made, — \$1, Miss Mallie Creech, photographer, Berea.

Second — Ribbon.

30. Best calico or gingham dress, all material to cost \$1 or less — First, 1/2 dozen \$5 photographs, Ogg Studio, Berea.

Second — Ribbon.

31. Greatest number of acres seeded to rye.

First — Ribbon.

Second — Ribbon.

32. Greatest number of acres seeded to winter oats.

First — Ribbon.

Second — Ribbon.

33. Greatest number of acres seeded to crimson clover.

First — Ribbon.

Second — Ribbon.

34. Greatest number of children in Public School or College.

First — 1 year's subscription to The Citizen.

Second — Ribbon.

35. Best mantle cover, hand-made. First — 50c., in merchandise, C. C. Rhodus, merchant, Berea.

Second — Ribbon.

36. Best stand cover, hand-made. First — 50c., in merchandise, C. C. Rhodus, merchant, Berea.

Second — Ribbon.

37. Best pair of pillow shams, hand-made.

First — \$1, in merchandise, Porter-Moore Drug Co., Berea.

Second — Ribbon.

38. One stalk of corn with greatest number of ears.

First — 50c. box of Stock Remedy, C. G. Degman, merchant, Berea.

Second — Ribbon.

When we see these boys and the work they are doing, we feel that our efforts have not been in vain. Furthermore when we note the conditions and the rural problems that our boys and girls have to meet; we come before them in our classroom with a greater responsibility and a deeper sympathy which makes us strive to give them that information that is needed to solve these problems.

If what I had to say in Magoffin County is worth one-tenth as much to those people at that time as it will be worth to me in teaching Magoffin boys and girls in the future the trip was well worth while.

William Jesse Baird.

BEREA CORN SHOW AND FAIR

Berea College Tabernacle, Saturday, October 30, 1915

In connection with the Farmers' Chautauqua, October 28, 29 and 30, 1915

REVISED PREMIUM LIST

43. Daily farm records, regardless of system.
First — \$1, in merchandise, Porter-Moore Drug Co., Berea.
Second — Ribbon.

Under the Auspices of The Berea Civic League

(Within town limits only).

1. Best kept front yard, — \$2.50.

2. Best home vegetable garden, — \$2.50.

3. Best kept back yard, — \$1.

4. Best display of climbing vines, grown this year, — \$1.

5. Best flower bed, grown entirely from seeds, \$1.

6. Best porch decorations, boxes and permanent vines, — \$1.

7. Biggest pumpkin, — \$1.

8. Next biggest pumpkin, — 50c.

9. Best peck of potatoes, — \$1.

10. Best peck of tomatoes, — \$1.

11. Heaviest sun-flower head, — 50 cents.

12. Best display castor beans, — \$1.

13. Best essay from boy on "Best Ways to Help Mother," — \$1.

14. Best essay from girl on same subject, — \$1.

15. Best home vegetable garden, — \$2.50, Mayor Gay.

16. Best back yard floral display, — \$2.50, John Welch.

17. Greatest improvement in back yard, 4 passenger lawn swing—Mr. Chrisman.

18. \$2.00, Special prize from Progress Club for best grass plot from sidewalk to curb line.

19. \$2.50, for greatest improvement in front yard, any part of town, no age limit.

Next best, \$1.00.

20. \$2.00, Best whitewashed out-buildings, any part of town, no age limit.

Next best, \$1.00.

21. \$2.00, Best front yard (for colored folks)—Melissa Ballard.

22. Special prize to Colored folks (any age) for back and front yard showing greatest improvement, — \$2.50, Mayor Gay.

23. Complete Canning Outfit for best display of Canned fruits and vegetables (for girls under 16) — Henry Lengfeller.

24. \$3.00, Best looking pile of wood cut stove length for winter, at least one cord.

\$2.00, next best.

\$1.00, next best.

25. 10 Assorted Fruit trees, best variety—Francis Clark.

COMMITTEE: Mrs. M. E. Marsh

Hardin Long

Dr. P. Cornelius

Prof. Jno. Smith

Mrs. Oscar Hayes

Mrs. Jas. Stephens

H. E. Taylor

Headquarters: H. E. Taylor's Office

Phone 52.

Corn Club Members Only

1. Largest yield of any boy's Corn Club acre in County Agent's territory —

First — \$2, Berea Bank & Trust Company.

Second — Ditching, spade, J. D. Clarkston, Berea.

2. Best work and improvement made on any Club acre in County Agent's territory —

First — \$1, Charles Burdette, lumber dealer, Berea.

Second — Ditching spade, J. D. Clarkston, Berea.

3. Largest yield of corn on Club acre in each of the four districts —

First — (Incidental Fee, Berea College, winter term, 1916.)

Second — \$1, Neal Parrett, Mt. Vernon, Ky.

District No. 1 — east of Richmond and Wallaceon pikes in Madison County.

District No. 2 — west of the above pikes in Madison County.

District No. 3 — east of the L. & N. R. R. in Rockcastle County.

District No. 4 — west of the L. & N. R. R. in Rockcastle County.

4. Best 10 ears of corn grown on Club acre in each of the four districts —

First — 5-tooth cultivator, John Welch. (Welch to get the corn for exhibit in his stores.)

Second — Ribbons.

5. Best yield of corn on Club acre on Berea College forest land.

First — On year's subscription to The Citizen, Professor F. O. Clark.

Second — Ribbon.

6. Best diary record kept of Club acre in County Agent's territory.

First — \$1, James W. Stephens, contractor, Berea.

Second — 50c., A. Marcum, Jeweler, Berea.

7

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

BRECK & EVANS
RICHMOND, KY.
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT,
AND LIVE STOCK
INSURANCE
See the New Life Policy.

THE CREECH STUDIO
Is the place to get your pictures
made. We guarantee our work.
Main St., over Richardsons Store

Office Phone 75-2 Resident Phone 75-3
Dr. D. R. Botkin
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office Hours, 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m.
Office, Bera National Bank Building, Bera, Ky.

LAW OFFICE
H. L. McMURRY, Attorney-at-Law
Office at my home, Bera, Ky.

C. Tevis, the Tailor
For the best cleaning, pressing, dyeing
and repairing that your town has ever
been able to afford. All work guaran-
teed. Please let me do your work. I
am located on
Short Street in the Cornelius Building
Call and give me a trial.

President Frost addressed the stu-
dents of Transylvania University and
the Commercial Club, of Lexington,
on Wednesday.

Born to the proud parents, Mr.
and Mrs. Jess Bourdelle, Aurora, Ill.,
a fine eight-pound baby girl, Mrs.
Bourdelle was formerly Miss Mullins,
of Bera. Mother and baby are get-
ting along fine.

Miss Mabel Sheerebeck, traveling
secretary of the Young Ladies'
Christian Association, arrived in
Bera, Friday, to further the inter-
ests of the Association at this place.

The Normal Department began
a series of games in Ladies Hall yard
Saturday afternoon. This is an op-
tional course in supervised play. It
gives prospective teachers an op-
portunity to become familiar with
games which they may use later in
their schools.

Prof. A. B. McConnel, of the Uni-
versity of Kentucky, at Lexington,
spent Saturday and Sunday with
friends in Bera.

Charles B. Anderson returned
Monday from Mt. Vernon, where he
has been at the bedside of his
brother, who has been very ill with
fever. He reports that he is im-
proving.

James Caudill, a former student
of the Normal Department, writes
that he is located at present in Van-
couver, Wash. He belongs to the
United States regular army. In the
course of the letter, he says that
he will renew his subscription for
The Citizen just as soon as it ex-
pires for "the best way to keep
in touch with Bera and Kentucky
is to read The Citizen."

E. L. Roberts spent from Thurs-
day until Sunday in Louisville at-
tending the State Sunday-school
Convention.

O. W. Moerner, traveling secretary
of the Inter-collegiate Prohibition
Association, is in Bera this week
in the interest of the Association.
Saturday evening he visited the
men's literary societies and made
short speeches in which he urged
them to take an active part in the
Prohibition Oratorical Contest this
winter. Sunday morning he spoke
to the College Sunday-school.

Friends of Alexander Kerr, who
will be remembered as a student of
the College Department two years
ago, report that he is pleasantly
located in school at Athens, O. He
is president of the Young Men's
Christian Association and leader of
the college band and is in many
other ways taking an active part in
the student activities of that city.

Last Sunday the College Sunday-
school was of a rather unique char-
acter. Instead of the regular les-
son and recitation, the time was
spent in listening to the reports
of several members of their work in
rural Sunday-schools during the
summer. The reports were instruc-
tive and helpful to those who are
planning to engage in rural com-
munity work in the future.

T. J. Hembree is visiting his son,
George Hembree, who has been ill
in the College Hospital for several
days. Mr. Hembree is very much
interested in the work which Bera
College is doing and is one of its
strong sympathizers. He is visiting
many of the different classes during
his stay.

G. E. meeting October 17th, at
6:15 p. m. in the Union Church.
Topic: "The Responsibility of Our
Society for the Christian Endeavor
Unions, Local, State and National."
Psalm 133:1-3. Leader, McCoy
Franklin.

Green Hill arrived last week from
Bethany, W. Va., for a visit of sev-
eral days. His daughter, Miss
Pearl, will accompany him home
for an extended visit.

John Clarkston's father and moth-
er arrived Monday for a visit of
several days with him.

Professor Clark was in Lexington,
Friday and Saturday attending a
meeting of the State V. M. C. A. Com-
mittee, on which he is Bera's rep-
resentative.

Prof. J. W. Whitehouse, of the Vo-
cational Department, was in Whit-
ley, Ky., Friday and Saturday. While
there he delivered two addresses on
"Stock Raising."

Your coal goes a long way when
burned in Cole's Hot Blast Heaters.
They are fuel savers. Welch's
40-ad-16.

Sunday evening in Upper Chapel,
Doctor Raine spoke on "The Sab-
bath." In a clear and forceful dis-
course he cleared away many ig-
norant and superstitious ideas con-
cerning the use of the Sabbath. He
insisted on the fact that "The Sab-
bath was made for man and not man
for the Sabbath." Every one reap-
ed new ideas and helpful hints as
to the use of their Sabbath in the
future.

Mrs. E. M. Spence is visiting her
daughter, Mrs. Culton, in Cincinnati.
True Coyle, who is a student in
Transylvania College this year, spent
the week-end with his parents in
Bera.

Miss E. L. Foley and sister, of
Chicago, are Boone Tavern visitors
and will be in town for some time.

Miss Mary Tatum visited her
friends in Richmond Saturday and
Sunday.

Tony Burnham of Richmond was in
Bera Sunday.

Miss Addie Fish motored to Lex-
ington Thursday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dean were in
Lexington and Frankfort.

Mrs. Joe Stephens and Mrs. Geo.
Dick motored to Richmond Monday
in Mr. Cantfield's machine.

Miss Della Baker who is employed
at Frankfort returned Saturday
after an enjoyable visit with her
parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Clarkston and
Miss Nina King motored to Richmond
Sunday and returned by the way of
Lancaster.

The contract for the construction
of the new Baptist Church building
on Chestnut street was awarded to
John Mumey.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Stowe and chil-
dren left Monday for Denver, Illinois,
where they will make their future
home.

Mrs. J. W. Herndon and Mrs. Anna
Lewis left Monday for Bowling Green
where they will attend the Annual
meeting of the Order of the Eastern
Star.

Mrs. Lou Hanson of Chestnut street
is visiting relatives and friends in
Lexington.

Mrs. W. H. Bower and daughter
Marie returned to their home on
Chestnut street Friday after a seven
weeks trip thru the West.

Mr. C. L. Ogg purchased John
Mumey's home on Jackson street.
Locals, Griffin.

Professor Marsh left Friday for
Flat Woods, Clay County.

Miss Anna Smith departed Mon-
day for a ten day stay in Detroit,
Mich.

Dr. E. C. Sage, member of the
General Education Board of New
York City, arrived in Bera Monday
afternoon.

Mr. Taylor and Professor Phalen
left Tuesday afternoon for Cincin-
nati on business.

Elvin Matheny, formerly of the
College Department, is spending the
week in Bera. He is employed as
an Agricultural Demonstrator in
West Virginia.

Alfred Sides of the College De-
partment is confined to the hospital
this week.

Secretary and Mrs. Vaughn left
Wednesday afternoon for Carey.
While away they will travel through
Bell and Whitley Counties and on
Friday Secretary Vaughn will speak
at an educational meeting held by
B. C. Miller at King.

J. P. Bicknell and Daughter, Lil-
lian, left for Louisville Tuesday on
business.

The weekly open air meeting was
held on Lee's Knob Sunday after-
noon. Among other things Miss
Welsh and Mr. Knight told of their
trip through the West this summer.
A very beautiful violin solo was
rendered by Mrs. Peck.

In United Chapel Saturday Presi-
dent Frost made an eloquent plea
to the students to take exercise.
For those who were unacquainted
with any helpful exercises he per-
formed a few gymnastic stunts on
the platform.

Professor Hunt recently moved in-
to the house on Estill street, which
had been vacated by C. G. Rhodus.

A real spiritual revival meeting is
going on at Middletown. Next Sun-
day there will be a privilege for con-
tributing to the good cause. The
meeting has been a great success
thus far. A number have been re-
claimed and several conversions.
The Rev. R. Quarles is conducting
the services.

FARM FOR SALE
47½ acres near Wildie. Well im-
proved, good house and barn. Well
watered, and most all in grass. W.
B. Signon, Wildie, Ky. -ad-19.

Robert Rodgers and wife and Fred
Trock, of Lexington, were the guests
of Elizabeth Pawley from Saturday
till Sunday evening.

Word comes from Professor Lewis,
who is studying in the University
of Illinois at Champaign, Ill., that
his daughter, Mary, was run over by
an automobile on the streets of that
city last week. She was very
badly bruised but was given im-
mediate attention at a nearby hos-
pital and is now resting nicely.

Professor Clark and Mr. Fitzhugh
Drayton went to Cincinnati Wed-
nesday to investigate shop work
preparatory to giving a new course
in blacksmithing during the coming
winter.

HAIG-PERRY

Mr. and Mrs. James Haig announce
the marriage of their daughter,
Grace, to Mr. Fred Edwards Perry
on Saturday, Oct. 9, 1915 at Columbus,
Ohio. At home, Leipsie, Ohio.

Mr. Perry will be remembered by
students of five or six years ago as
one of our strong and popular col-
lege students. Since leaving Bera
he graduated with honors from Ohio
Wesleyan University and also from
Ohio State University in the Agri-
culture Course.

WORLD'S HARVEST CALENDAR
Somewhere every month in the
year harvesters are clicking. Ac-
cording to Farm and Fireside the
world's schedule for cutting grain
is as follows:

"January — New Zealand, Argen-
tina.

"February — East India, upper
Egypt.

"March — Egypt, Chili.

"April — Asia Minor and Mexico.

"May — Asia, China, Japan, Texas.

"June — Turkey, Spain, southern
United States.

"July — United States, Austria,
southern Russia, England, Germany,
Switzerland.

"August — Canada, Holland, Bel-
gium, Denmark, Poland.

"September — Scotland, Sweden,
Norway, Siberia.

"October — Northern Russia, Si-
beria.

"November — South Africa and
Peru.

"December — Uruguay, Australia.

"Then it all starts over again, be-
ginning with New Zealand and Ar-
gentina. The United States ex-
ports harvesting machinery to all
the countries named, and also many
others."

OUR PET SQUIRRELS

Perhaps some of our citizens and
students are not aware that the
squirrels within the town limits
and on the College property are
protected by a town ordinance im-
posing a fine of five dollars for the
killing of one of these pets and an
additional fine of twenty dollars by
the College, for like offense.

This ordinance includes Van-
Winkle Grove, where quite a num-
ber of these pets have taken up their
winter quarters, having laid in a
store of nuts. We give this warn-
ing, and any one who shall be guilty
of disturbing or killing these squir-
rels will be liable to the penalty of
the law.

A SECOND CROP OF APPLES

Our townsman, J. H. Jackson, and
wife, were in The Citizen office Sat-
urday evening showing samples of
a second crop of June apples grown
on their place on West Chestnut
street. The tree bore a good crop
of apples early in the spring, then
bloomed later, and is now maturing
several clusters of nice apples. The
samples were of good size and ex-
cellent flavor, and were quite a curi-
osity to all who saw them.

Mr. Jackson was on his second
trip out from the hospital, where
he has been confined by an opera-
tion since the 15th of last month.
He is improving nicely, but the doc-
tor will not permit him to resume
work for a while yet.

FARM FOR SALE

One hundred and fifteen acres, near
Big Hill postoffice; good bearing
orchard and 300 young trees; good
house and tobacco barn. Plenty of
stock water. Price right. J. H. Wil-
son, Big Hill, Ky. Ad-19.

HORSE FOR SALE

Call on or phone Mrs. J. P. Hick-
nell, Phone 184, Bera, Ky. Ad-18

FARM FOR SALE

Sixty-nine acres good limestone
land ½ mile from Bera at junction
of Big Hill and Bera pikes. All
in cultivation. A bargain. Mrs.
Lida Whyland, Bera, Ky., Route 2.
65-ad-48.

People Ask Us
What is the best laxative? Years of
experience in selling all kinds leads us
to always recommend
Rexall Orderlies
as the safest, surest and most satisfac-
tory. Sold only by us, 10 cents.
Porter-Moore Drug Co., Inc.

See **GAINES & HIGGS** for

DISCOUNTS TO A. R. CORNETT

Staple and Fancy Groceries

Main Street, Bera, Kentucky



YOU KNEAD THE DOUGH
made with our flour about half as
long as you take with ordinary
brands. That's a saving of labor.
It takes much less of our Cream
of Wheat flour to make a loaf or
a cake than it does of many other
flours. That's a saving of money. It
takes less time to bake too. That's
a saving of time. You need our
Cream of Wheat flour.

BEREA ROLLER MILLS, BERA, KY.
Andrew Isaacs, Prop.

THE OLD RELIABLE
Meat Market & GroceryWe have a complete line of High Class and
Staple Groceries.Fresh Beef, Pork, Lamb and Veal always
on hand.

We dress chickens to order.

We have the best of Fruits and Candies.

We endeavor to please

JOE W. STEPHENS**SAVE \$20.00 NOW**

\$25.00 pays for a Full Diploma
\$75.00 Bookkeeping or Shorthand
Course, TIME UNLIMITED, if
you enroll on or before November
1st. Write today for catalog and
\$20.00 discount coupon No. 2.

H. O. Keesling, President
Bryant & Stratton Business College
Louisville, Ky.

COLORED GIRL WANTED

At Boone Tavern for kitchen
work. Apply at Boone Tavern, Be-
ra, Ky. ad-15.

GET YOUR PIANO TUNED

Three years experience with one
of the largest and oldest piano
houses in Cleveland, O. I guarantee
my work. Can furnish the best of
references. I also clean and repair
organs. Try me, L. D. Shatte,
Bera College, Box 321. 64-ad-17.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

Also Houses and Lots in Bera
Any one thinking of purchasing a
farm located near Bera College
would do well to call upon John F.
Dean, Cashier of Bera Bank & Trust
Company. He has a number of
farms listed for sale at reasonable

prices, all located within a radius
of five miles of Bera. Some bargain
prices can be had in town property
just at this time. Call on or write
Bera Bank & Trust Company, Be-
ra, Ky., Main street, near the Hotel.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

North Bound, Local

Knoxville	7:00 a. m.	10:55 p. m.
BEREA	1:07 p. m.	3:51 a. m.
Cincinnati	6:15 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

South Bound, Local

Cincinnati	6:40 a. m.	8:15 p. m.
BEREA	12:37 p. m.	12:25 a. m.
Knoxville	7:00 p. m.	5:50 a. m.

Express Train

No. 33 will stop at Bera to take
on passengers for Cincinnati, O., and
points beyond.

South Bound

Cincinnati	8:00 a. m.
BEREA	11:45 a. m.

No. 32 will stop at Bera to take
on passengers for Cincinnati, O., and
points beyond.

North Bound

BEREA	4:55 p. m.
Cincinnati	8:50 p. m.

Buy That Monument

from us. We have our money
invested in a stock of marble
and granite and

We Are Responsible

"The Quality Shop"

Jno. Harwood, Mgr.
Bera Ky.

MILLINERY

With An Attractive Appearance

There is nothing so important to a
woman's attire as a becoming hat. It
is not necessary to spend a great sum
to acquire a satisfactory style. The
whole trick is in the "knowing how"
of the millinery dealer. We can fit a
hat to your particular needs which
will not alone set off your gown in a
satisfactory manner, but you will
have a satisfied feeling about you that
you are wearing a hat that is pleasing
to yourself and to those about.

fish's**NOTICE**

This is to let all my customers know that
I have sold my West End Meat Market
and Grocery Store to Mr. A. Azbill and
he will continue to handle the same on
the same sanitary condition and up-
to-date methods that have made this
store so popular with Bereans.

I bespeak for him your patronage and
thank you for past favors.

C. G. DEGMAN

"The Square Deal Man"

Bera, Ky.

Phone 65

Mrs. J. M. Early

THE BOOSTER STORE

From Monday, Oct. 18, to Monday, Oct. 25, on all cash pur-
chases or on money deposited during this same week, to be
traded out afterwards, we shall give **TWELVE** times the regular
coupons. Double coupons will be given on the settlement of
accounts during the week. Buy the 25,000 Booster Trade Books
this week and use them next week. This will give 32,000 cou-
pons for each \$5.00 in purchase or deposit and 27,000 in settle-
ment of accounts.

The exact standing of each Booster will be given again Oct. 25.

The Booster Club Campaign closes on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at
noon, 12 o'clock. The exact standing of all Boosters will be an-
nounced on next Monday.



Why Not Make Your Surplus Cash Earn You Something

At this season of the year your money is coming in and you are looking for a safe place to leave it. We can offer you absolute safety and allow it to earn you 4% interest. No mortgages to foreclose, no attorney fees to pay, and ready to use when you want it.

BEREA BANK & TRUST CO.

Main Street

Berea, Kentucky



The Florsheim \$5.00

You'll Buy Comfort

when you get a pair of our Florsheim Shoes—

Florsheims are made over "Natural Shape" lasts in every up-to-the-minute style, also in straight and wide toe lasts for those who make ease the first consideration.

You'll buy comfort when you come here for shoes.

J. B. Richardson
Berea, Kentucky



SOPHOMORE CLASS ELECTION

The prospective members of the sophomore class met last week and organized for the year. The following officers were elected: President, Ray St. Clair; Vice-president, Thomas Baird; Secretary, Miss Elsie Atzenhoefer; Treasurer, Clarence Hoffman; chairman of the Social Committee, Miss Susie Holliday.

MOUNTAIN DAY

Monday morning almost every student of the Foundation School went to the hills to celebrate Mountain Day. Several walking parties left early. For those who preferred to ride, wagons were provided. It was a beautiful day and gave a great opportunity to see the wonderful scenery in the mountains near Berea.

ROAD WORKING

The Normal Department is arranging for its annual road working, which will be held on October 20th. This will be the third event of this kind which the Normal Department carried out. The students will go out and scientifically improve some section of road near Berea under experienced management, thus learning the elements of road building and becoming filled with the "better roads" spirit.

BEREA CLOSED TO ALL BUT MOUNTAIN STUDENTS

In view of the fact that nearly all the accommodations of Berea College, Normal School, Academy, Vocational School and Foundation School are full, it is decided that all the remaining space must be reserved for students from the mountains.

Hitherto, although Berea has sent its invitation to the mountains only, students from other parts of the country have been received. Those now here will be most cordially retained and taken care of; but no more can be received until our buildings are greatly increased.

Students outside the mountains have other schools.

The mountain region of Kentucky is defined as including the following counties:

Lewis, Greenup, Rowan, Carter, Boyd, Elliott, Lawrence, Menifee, Morgan, Johnson, Martin, Powell, Madison, Estill, Wolfe, Lee, Magoffin, Floyd, Pike, Boone, Jackson, Owsley, Breathitt, Knott, Perry, Polk, Letcher, Clay, Leslie, Letcher, Clinton, Wayne, McCreary, White, Knox, Bell, Harlan.

INTER-SCHOLASTIC DEBATE

The members of the Academy and Normal Departments had cause to rejoice last week when it was announced that the Cabinet had granted them inter-scholastic debate. The men of the Academy and Normal literary societies had come to realize that a society can not long endure without some kind of healthy competition. Each society was looking for some one with whom to compete and had their desires fulfilled when they were granted inter-scholastic debate.

PICKETT SPEAKS

Rev. L. P. Pickett, Prohibition candidate for Governor, spoke in Berea on Tuesday night.

Pickett is well known as a tireless worker for the uplift of humanity, and he was greeted by a large audience of students and citizens. Heady we had forgotten what a rich voice and keen wit and able mind and warm heart belong to Brother Pickett. He would certainly make a good governor, and considering the fact that both the Republican and Democratic parties this year stand for whisky, he will certainly have the votes of a large number of our best citizens.

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY

On Wednesday evening, October 6th, Phi Delta Literary Society celebrated its fifty-sixth anniversary in Main Chapel. The following program was rendered:

Invocation, — Professor Baird.
Music, — Quartet.
Address, — President Griffin.
Oration, "Education for World Peace," — Alfred Sides.
Essay, "Mother Love," — Joseph VanHook.

"The Weathercock," — Lloyd Higginstaff, Ray St. Clair.

Lecture, "The New South," — Greed Harrison.

Music, — Quartet.

The program was typical of the regular weekly programs and was representative of the work which Phi Delta is now doing.

COLLEGE SOCIAL

Friday evening the students of the College Department were entertained at the home of President and Mrs. Frost. Miss Welch continued the story of her adventures in the West during the summer. She gave a vivid description of the descent into the Grand Canyon, which was instructive and replete with humor. President Frost read some select poems which were heartily appreciated. The remainder of the evening was spent in the singing of college songs. At the close, social privileges were given, and thus the hour was made one complete success and bursts of its merriment are still echoing over the campus.

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

ENGAGE ROOMS NOW

Notice is hereby given that all young people wishing to attend Berea the coming winter must engage their rooms at once as the supply of rooms is nearly exhausted. There is no more room for Academy or Foundation students and the other departments are nearly full.

No room is engaged until a dollar deposit is made, the same to be forfeited unless the student is here or has paid room rent in full by the end of the first day of the Winter Term.

JOINT MEETING

Saturday evening Alpha Zeta and Phi Delta Literary Societies met in a joint session to discuss the advisability of inter-collegiate debate. The Normal and Academy societies have adopted inter-scholastic debate and many of the College men thought the College societies should seek an opportunity for debate with other colleges. The final consensus of opinion was that the president of each society should appoint a committee to make investigation of the matter. This was done.

JUNIOR CLASS SUPPER

Monday evening the Junior Class repaired to The Point for supper. On arriving at the place, some of the more energetic members built a huge bonfire. While the cooks were preparing supper all others were free to roam about the grove which they accordingly did. The meal was served in the best of taste. After supper College songs were sung and at seven o'clock all returned feeling that the first social event had been a success.

ENGAGE ROOMS FOR WINTER

The attendance of students for the Winter Term will be closely limited by the lack of buildings to accommodate the increased number of students. All young people desiring to attend any department of Berea College the coming winter should write at once, sending the dollar deposit for a room. Address: Marshall Vaughn, Secretary.

BARNUM AND BAILEY

Have Hundreds of New Features

The Barnum and Bailey Greatest Show on Earth, which comes to Richmond on Friday, Oct. 15, claim to present this year "A Circus of All Nations," meaning one that is filled with all new features shown now for the first time and presented by 100 world-famous artists who represent every nation in the world. The entire world has been scoured by special Barnum and Bailey agents so that practically all the acrobatic stars that are really worth seeing take part.

The time-honored custom has always been to refer to each successive year's circus as "bigger and better than ever," but the phrase has become so hackneyed that this year, Barnum and Bailey hesitate to use it, despite the fact that it adequately describes the entertainment. More railroad cars are required to transport the show than ever before. In fact, the circus has reached a point where it is the despair of many of the smaller railroads and taxes their facilities to the limit, for eighty-five cars are needed to convey the gigantic canvas city from town to town.

There's the material enough in this year's circus to make a dozen circuses of the old days. A "big top" 680 feet long, nearly 1,500 employees, three rings, four elevated platforms, acres of aerial apparatus, the biggest stage ever erected for a dramatic presentation, a 110-cage menagerie, 750 horses, forty elephants, a street parade three miles long.

Among the novelties offered this season are the "Six Riding Hannafords," "The Paldrens," balancing, pyramiding and head jumping on the tops of burning lamps, "Pallenberg's Wonder Bears," "Adgie" and her den of nine performing African lions, Barnum and Bailey African horses, Adam Bradua's Angel Horses. Three great herds of war elephants, trained and shown by the first and only lady elephant trainer. Besides these, are 60 acrobats, 60 riders, 60 acrobats and 60 clowns. A wonderful prelude to this great circus is the presentation of the new, magnificent, spectacular pageant, "Lalla Rookh" in which

more than 100 characters take part. Everyone should get an early start on circus day in order to be there in time for the parade which starts at 10 a. m., and which is said to be three miles long.

OLD-FASHIONED WEATHER SIGNS

In its current issue, Farm and Fireside, the national farm paper published in Springfield, O., says, of course, that the best weather prophet in the world is the United States Weather Bureau, which is right at least four times out of five. In regard to the less scientific guides Farm and Fireside says:

"Here are a few weather signs which are older probably than anyone living today. Experience has shown them to be fairly reliable, and some of them can be explained on a scientific basis:

"Moonlight nights have the heaviest frosts.

"The higher the clouds the finer the weather.

"The farther the sight the nearer the rain.

"Dew is an indication of fine weather.

"When stars flicker in a dark background, rain or snow follows soon.

"Expect a strong wind with stormy weather when smoke from chimneys hangs near the ground.

"Here are a few in verse. They have the advantage of being easily remembered:

"Clear moon,

Frost soon.

"Year of snow

Fruit will grow

"Rain before seven

Fine before eleven.

"If the sun set in gray

The next will be a rainy day.

"When the wind's in the south

The rain's in its mouth.

The wind in the west

Suits everyone best.

"If you see grass in January

Lock your grain in your granary.

"Evening red and morning gray

Help the traveler on his way;

Evening gray and morning red

Bring down rain upon his head.

When the clouds appear like

rocks and towers,

The earth's refreshed by frequent

showers.

"If you can get the official

weather report by phone you'd better

count on that first But, the

proverbs and jingles just given are

better than a common guess."

SAYS DOCTORS OUGHT TO BE

PAID BY THE GOVERNMENT

In the current issue of Farm and

Fireside, the national farm paper

published in Springfield, O., Herbert

Quick, the editor, discusses the doc-

tors' fees — especially the fees

charged to farmers by doctors. A

wide discussion of this subject has

been going on among farmers in

various parts of the country. Many

farmers claim that the prices

charged by doctors are exorbitantly

high. Mr. Quick defends the doctors

and explains why their charges are

not so high as they appear. At the

end of his article he makes the

following suggestion:

"But I feel sure that we shall

finally come to see that it is to the

interest of the Government — state,

county, or local — to look after

everyone's health, and that doctors

will become public officers who will

win their spurs by keeping people

well. When that time comes we

shall all pay our doctors' bills when

we pay our taxes, and every case

of sickness may be treated free by

the doctors of the board of health.

"My friend, the medical professor,

says it has got to come to this, and

that we shall not get rid of extor-

tionate charges until it does."

SAYS LIGHTNING RODS ARE ALL

RIGHT

Farm and Fireside says:

"A building without lightning

rods is nine times as likely to be

struck as one with lightning rods.

This is according to insurance-com-

pany records."

Life's great results are something

slow.—Howells.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT OCTOBER MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF KENTUCKY MINE OWNERS ASSOCIATION

In connection with certain radical advances in freight rates already determined upon by a number of railroads serving competitive coal fields in West Virginia and elsewhere, it is proposed that railroads serving Kentucky's coal fields, similarly advance their rates, and thereby place an additional burden on practically every ton of coal moving from Kentucky to markets north of the Ohio River. Meanwhile rates on coal mined in certain northern coal fields are not to be advanced.

The coal industry of Kentucky during the past several years has increased, until it is first among the industries of the State in point of number of people employed, and second in point of the value of its annual output. Its recent growth has been almost altogether due to securing new markets in the territory to which this proposed rate advance would apply. The exaction by Kentucky railroads and their connections of the advanced rates in view, would place a handicap on the further extension of these northern markets, and even threaten the retention of those that have been won after long struggles against many difficulties.

The Kentucky Mine Owners Association therefore wishes to make known its earnest opposition to any advance in freight rates on Kentucky coal, and hereby enters its solemn protest against the increase now being proposed.

FALL FASHIONS INFLUENCED BY THE WAR

In the September Woman's Home Companion, Grace Margaret Gould, the fashion editor, gives the news of the fall fashions. Following is a brief extract from her report:

"The masquerade is over! And I, for one, am thankful. Women are now going to dress like real women, and no longer need imitate a bag, a box, a walking stick or a toadstool. Instead of cultivating grotesque lines we may make the most of the lines we have. The change is from queer to quiet, and from freak to form.

"How do I know," you ask? Simply by applying expert advice and experience, just as one peers through a big telescope in the hope of seeing other celestial bodies invisible to the naked eye.

"Much of this change—many of the new ideas in dress—have been influenced by the war. It could not be otherwise. Paris and Fashion always go hand in hand. It has saddened the former and sobered the latter."

JACKSON STREET IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE

The citizens of Jackson street have made a progressive step toward greater improvement, and beautifying their street.

Jackson street has a greater range of unbroken scenery than any other street in any town in Madison County, and the citizens have set the pace in Berea by perfecting the first street organization in town.

They have had two meetings and at the last one the Jackson street Improvement League was organized with John F. Dean, President, and Marshall E. Vaughn, Secretary and Treasurer.

Following the organization of the League the Town Board were called upon for street repairs. The Board promised to gravel the street from one end to the other and build the Elder street crossing. A greater Berea is our cry.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from Page One)

dockets were chiefly worked on and with considerably rapidity. Only one case was tried on the civil docket — that of the Wisconsin Steel Company vs. H. C. Lewis, and Rhoda E. Lewis, which consumed the last two weeks of the term. The jury made a verdict granting the plaintiff a portion of the tract of land in question, but the greater part to the defendants. Owing to the crowded civil docket the Court made an order calling for a special term to begin on the 29th day of November to last four weeks.

Succumbs To Effects Of Fractured Skull

Wiley Hall, who was struck on the head by Jerry Dye at Stag Camp on Monday, August 9th, died last Monday afternoon from the effects of the blow. After being struck Hall was taken to a Lexington hospital and for some time hovered between life and death. Finally he recovered sufficiently to return to his home, and while he went about some, never fully recovered from the effects of the blow which eventually was the cause of his death. Dye was never arrested for the offense and is still at large.

The trouble between the two men arose while they were working the road with others when a heated argument came up between them over a school election. During the war of words it is said that Dye slipped the handle from his mactock and dealt Hall two crushing blows over the head, the first one dazing him and the second one rendering him unconscious.

SENT TO PREVENT WAR INVESTMENT

(Continued from Page One)

loan commission, J. P. Morgan individually, and J. P. Morgan & Co., were named as defendants. Frank S. Monnett, former attorney general of Ohio, acted as attorney for the plaintiff.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE DROPS

Experts Declare Elimination of Pound Sterling Only Remedy.

New York, Oct. 12.—Foreign exchange rates went down again in the face of the successful flotation of the \$500,000,000 credit loan to Great Britain and France, to their lowest point since Sept. 15. So disquieting was the situation deemed that a three-hour meeting, attended by Wall street bankers and Sir Edward Holden, a member of the Anglo-French financial commission, was held late in the day at the National City bank for the reported purpose of devising some new method to bolster the value of the English pound sterling.

Foreign exchange experts were reported to be unanimously of the opinion that there would be only one remedy left when the proceeds of the \$500,000,000 loan would have been spent—the virtual elimination of the pound sterling as the standard of world finance and the substitution of the dollar instead.

AWAIT MOVE BY BULGARIA

(Continued from Page One)

alarm on account of the threatened military movement by Bulgaria and the central powers in close proximity to its frontiers, but neither Athens nor Bucharest is exhibiting any readiness to depart from a policy of benevolent neutrality toward the triple entente powers.

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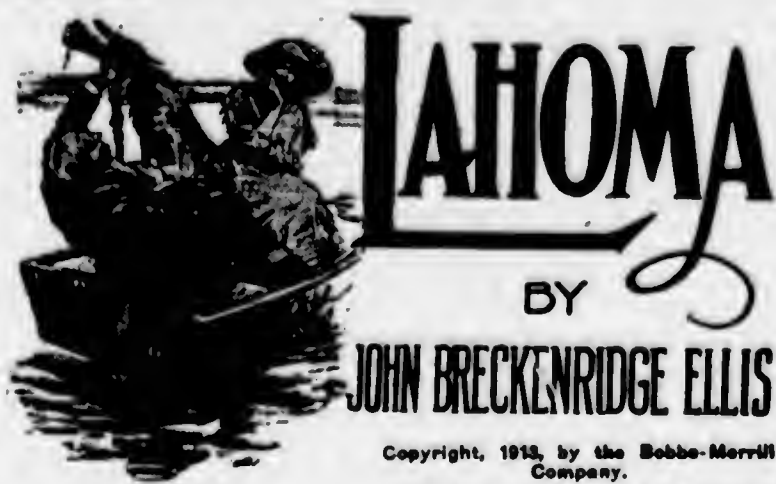
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LAHOMA

BY
JOHN BRECKENRIDGE ELLIS

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CHAPTER III. A Mysterious Guest.

Of course, as soon as Brick's eyes could penetrate the semi-gloom sufficiently to distinguish small objects, he saw the proof, but even before that the air seemed tingling with some strange personality. He stood like a statue, gazing fixedly. His alert eyes, always on guard, had assured him that the cave was deserted. There was no one to look behind him. Whoever had been there must have scaled the mountain and had either crossed to the plain on the north or was hiding behind the rocks. What held his eyes to the store was a heap of tobacco and a clay pipe beside it.

After a few minutes of immobility he entered, placed the meat on a box and departed softly, closing the door behind him. Casting apprehensive glances along the mountainside, he stole toward it and made his way up the gully. Not pausing at the crevice, he went on to the outer northern ridge of the range and, lying flat among some high rocks, looked down.

He counted seventeen men near the spot from which he had removed the wagon. Fifteen were on horseback, and two riders on horses explained the presence of the two on foot. All of them had drawn up in a circle about the heap of stones that covered the woman's burial place. Of the seventeen, sixteen were Indians, painted and adorned for the warpath. The remaining man, he who stood at the head of the stones beside the chief, was a white man, and at the first glance Willock recognized him. He was the dead woman's husband, Henry Gledware.

Brick's mind was perplexed with vain questionings. Was it Gledware who had visited his dugout or the Indians? Did the pipe and tobacco indicate a peace offering? What was the relationship between Gledware and these Indians? Was he their prisoner, and were they about to burn him upon the heap of stones? He did not seem alarmed. Had he made friends with the chief by promising to conduct him to the deserted wagon? If so, what would they think in regard to the wagon's disappearance? Had the dugout persuaded them that there was no other retreat in the mountains?

While Brick watched in agitated suspense several Indians leaped to the ground at a signal from the chief and advanced toward the white man. The chief turned his back upon the company and started toward the mountain, his face turned toward Brick's place of observation. He began climbing upward, the red feather in his hair gleaming against the green of the cedars. Brick had but to remain where he was to reach forth his hand presently and seize the warrior, but in that case those on the plain would come awarming up the ascent for vengeance.

Brick darted from his post, swept like a dipping swallow across the ravine and, snatching up the rope ladder from its nook under the bowlder, scurried down into the granite chamber. Having removed the ladder, he crept to the extremity of the excavation and with his back against the wall and his gun held in readiness awaited the coming of the chief. After the lapse of many minutes he grew reassured. The Indian, thinking the dugout his only home, had passed the crevice without the slightest suspicion.

However, lest in thrusting forth his head he call attention to his home in the rock, he kept in retreat the rest of that day. Nor did he venture forth that night.

One bright warm afternoon in October two years later Brick Willock sat smoking his pipe before the open door of his dugout. In repose he always sat when in the cave with his face toward the natural roadway. It was thus he hoped to prevent surprise from inimical horsemen, and it was thus that on this particular afternoon he detected a shadow creeping over the reddish brown stone passage.

At first glimpse of that shadow of a feathered head Willock flung himself down the dirt steps leading to the open door. Now, lying flat, he directed the barrel of his gun over the edge of the level ground, covering an approaching horseman. As only one Indian came into view and as this Indian was armed in a manner as astounding as it was irresistible, Willock rose to his height of six feet three, lowered his weapon and advanced to meet him.

When he was near, the Indian—the same chief from whom Willock had fled on the day of his intended housewarming—sprang lightly to the ground and lifted from the horse that defense which he had borne in front of him on penetrating the cave. It was the child for whose sake Willock had separated himself from his kind.

At first Willock thought he was dreaming. The Indian made a sign to the little girl to remain with the horse, then he girded forward, holding somewhat ostentatiously, a filled pipe in his extended hand.

to the southwest. Looked like I'd die sometimes, just having myself to entertain."

"You lonesome, too?" said the girl, looking up incredulously. She drew a step nearer, a wistful light in her dark eyes.

The man stretched out his arms and dropped them to his side heavily. "Like that," he cried—"just emptiness."

"I ain't," she said simply. "You ain't afraid now, are you, little one?"

She shook her head and, drawing nearer, seated herself on the ground before the dugout. "You look Big Hair," she explained absently, "but your speech is talk of weak squaw."

Somewhat disconcerted by these words, Willock sat down opposite her and resumed his pipe as if to assert his sex. "I seem weak to you," he explained, "because I love you, child, and want to make friends with you. But let me meet a big man—well, you'd see, then." He looked so ferocious as he uttered these words, that she started up like a frightened quail.

"No, no, honey," he cooed absently. "I wouldn't hurt a fly. How comes it that you ain't forgot to talk like civilized beings?" "Red Feather, him always put me with squaw that know English—that been to school on the reservation. Never let me learn talk like the Indians. Him always say some day take me to my own people."

"Did he tell you your mother died two years ago?"

"Yes, Father, him dead too. Both died in the plains. Father was shot by robbers. Mother was left in big wagon. You bury her near this mountain."

"Oh, ho! So your father was killed at the same time your mother was, eh?"

"Yes." "Well, all right. And now you got nobody but me to look after you. Just you tell me what you want, and I'll be did."

"Want to be all like white people; want to be just like mother."

"Well, I'll teach you as fur up as I've been myself. Your style of talk ain't correct, but it was the best Red Feather could do by you. I'll take you by the hand right from where Red Feather left you and carry you up the heights."

She examined him dubiously. "You know how?"

"I ain't no bellweather in the paths of learning, honey, but Red Feather is some miles behind me. What's your name?"

"Lahoma."

"Born that way or Injunized?"

"Father before he died him all time want to go settle in the Oklahoma country—settle on a claim with mother. They go there two times—three—but soldiers all time make them go back to Kansas. So me, I was born, and they named me Oklahoma, but all time they call me Lahoma. That I must be called, Lahoma, because that father and mother all time call me, Lahoma, that my name." She inquired anxiously, "You call me Lahoma?" She leaned forward, hands upon knees, in breathless anxiety.

"You bet your life I will, Lahoma."

"Then me stay all time with you—all time. And you teach me talk right and dress right and be like mother and my white people? You teach me all that?"

"That's the program. I'm going to civilize you—that means to make you



"You teach me all that?"

like white folks. It's going to take time, but the mountains are full of time."

"You 'civilize' me right now? You begin today?" She started up and stood erect with arms folded, evidently waiting for treatment.

"The process will be going on all the while you're associating with me, honey. That chief, Red Feather—he has a daughter, hasn't he?"

"No; him say no girl, no boy." She spoke with confidence.

"I see. And your father's dead, too, eh? Evidently Red Feather had thoroughly convinced her of the truth of these pretenses."

"Both—mother, father. Nobody but me." She knelt down at his side, her face troubled. "If I had just one!"

"Can you remember either of them?" "Oh, yes, yes! And Red Feather, him talk about them, talk, talk; always say me be white with the white people some day. This is the day. You make me like mother was. You civilize me—begin!" The cloud had vanished from her face, and her eyes sparkled with expectancy.

(To be Continued.) RETALIATION



The Scholar—My folks is dead set on me gettin' a education, but, by gum! I'm goin' to make it cost 'em somepin'.

A FAIR CHANCE



"You look happy. Has Gwendolyn accepted you?"

"Not exactly, but I'm her second choice in case her father refuses to buy her a duke."

A CARELESS CANINE



Gentle Willie—Why dost thou weep? The dog had took a piece out of your pantaloon.

Wearie Walker—When he grabbed, pard, he caught hold of more than the pants!

ANOTHER VIEWPOINT



"Single blessedness beats matrimony every time."

"Oh! I don't know. Matrimony has its advantages."

"You'll have to show me."

"Well, for example, a bachelor has to pay to attend lectures, while a married man gets his at home for nothing."

Their Longest Run.

"Your show was the worst we have ever had here," said the manager of the Hicksville Opera House as he handed the manager of the Fly-by-Night company his share of the box office receipts.

"That's queer," said the manager of the company. "Why, when we played in Chicago we had the longest run in the history of the city."

"I'm sorry," replied the manager of the opera house.

"Sorry about what?" demanded the manager of the company.

"Sorry the audience abandoned the chase," replied the manager of the opera house. —Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

GOOD INVESTMENT

By JESSIE E. SHERWIN.

If a neighbor had not given little Johnny Gibson a penny for running an errand, and if Johnny himself, disdaining candy, had not invested the copper coin in a clay pipe, this brief exordium of human fatefulness would never have been written.

Pennies had been scarce with Johnny of late, and dimmed with his father and mother. Were it not for Aunt Marcia they would not have had a roof over their heads. Then Mrs. Gibson was incapacitated through a severe illness lasting nearly a year, and Mr. Gibson lost his position and averaged less than two days' work in a week. Aunt Marcia, who gave music lessons, opened her house to them. There were pressing debts. To meet them Aunt Marcia had been compelled to place a mortgage on her little property, and this was the tormenting fact that nearly broke Mr. Gibson's heart.

She was a very young aunt—only twenty-four, and fair as a flower. Practical life had made her somewhat serious, but she was kindness personified. She was lovable, cheering, optimistic. She laughed at the dark fears of her anxious brother-in-law as to the future. She doubled her labors as music teacher.

"Why, brother," she would say hopefully, "all I may do for you dear people I consider a splendid investment. Think how it will all come back to me in a heap, when your luck turns and you get to making money again!"

Thus stood affairs upon the eventful morning when Johnny Gibson mounted the old horse block in front of the house, a basin of soap suds at hand, and began blowing bubbles.

A man of about forty, well dressed and suggesting the invalid and using a cane, came down the street. He watched the fast ascending air balloons like one of the idle rich on a careless stroll. Then his eye became fixed on the youthful bubble blower. Johnny had just let loose a balloon of tremendous size.

"Glory!" he gloated—pop! the filmy thing of nothingness exploded. Crash!—the man watching him made a mis-

step across a broken sidewalk plank, stumbled headlong, landing against an old tree stump, and lay there, prostrate.

Johnny gave a great gasp. The pipe fell from his hands and shattered to fragments as he noticed a great red streak across the temple of the insensible man. He ran into the house, screaming with fright.

His mother was away, but Mr. Gibson and Aunt Marcia chanced to be home. They made out enough of his incoherent story to comprehend that somebody was hurt and hurried out to the sidewalk.

"I fear this is pretty serious," remarked Mr. Gibson, after vain efforts to revive the victim of the accident.

"If we could get him into the house," suggested Marcia, "we might dispose of him more comfortably than here on the bare hard ground."

They lifted him between them. There was a spare bedroom in the little one story wing. Marcia, ever useful and eager to do good, secured a basin and water. She washed off the blood from the pale lifeless face and placed a wet towel over the abraded forehead.

"It is all I can do," she said.

"It don't seem to bring him to," submitted Mr. Gibson. "Hain't we better send for a doctor?"

"I think he needs more skilled attention than we can give him," answered Marcia in her gentle practical way.

Mr. Gibson went for the doctor. The latter examined the patient critically. He shook his head dubiously as he plastered up the slight wounds.

"Concussion of the brain, I fear," he announced seriously. "I will leave him some medicine. Change the wet towels often, get him to bed and notify his friends."

Never were there two more diligent nurses and another was added to the coterie when Mrs. Gibson returned home. That end of the proposition turned out satisfactorily, for within

two hours the patient opened his eyes. He scanned his environment in a blank meaningless sort of way. Marcia spoke to him, but the man only stared. He did not speak, he did not even seem to hear when he was spoken to.

The doctor came next morning. In the meantime, with a pleased smile the patient had accepted a bowl of gruel from Marcia. As she moved about the room he followed her incessantly with his eyes. The expression of his face was a pleased calm, a luxurious weariness, and he only stared when she spoke to him.

The doctor had had news to impart; some delicate part of the man's mental machinery had been jarred rudely. He might remain in his present situation for weeks—perhaps always. Again he urged Mr. Gibson to try to learn the identity of the man.

To this task Mr. Gibson devoted himself for three days, but with no results. The man was a stranger, probably on a walking tour. Aunt Marcia heeded to her brother-in-law as he returned one evening from his fruitless quest.

"I have searched his clothes," she said, "and have not found a scrap of paper to indicate who the man is, or where he came from—nothing, except this."

Mr. Gibson uttered a vivid cry of amazement. Marcia had opened a drawer in the bureau in the sick room and had taken out a pocketbook. As she exhibited its contents a great heap of bank notes showed. There were hundred dollar bills, fifties, twenties. Altogether there must have been over two thousand dollars in the broad, long receptacle.

Mr. Gibson's eyes dilated, eagerly, hungrily. How much good that money would do them in their present dire emergency! As he lifted his gaze he flushed guiltily, for he met the clear steadfast eyes of Marcia.

"A sacred trust, brother," she said, locked the drawer and handed him the key.

In the same daze the patient remained for a week. Then he was able to be up and about. Always he had attention for Marcia, and only for her. When she played on the piano, or sang, he would listen raptly. When they gave him a seat in the garden, in a species of dull lethargy a day long only when Marcia was near him would he seem content or comprehending.

It got to be a question of urgency as to what disposition should be made of him as two weeks came to an end. The county institution was the only local refuge offered. Its officer had come to suggest that they relieve Marcia of the care of their patient. They sat discussing the case in the garden. Near to them sat the patient. Very decidedly Marcia refused to consent to casting out on the cold charity of the world a person whose fate had sent under their roof. She told of the pocketbook, she suggested that they advertise for the friends of the stranger.

A sharp gasp caused her companion and herself to start violently. A new expression in his eyes, the patient confronted them. He had heard all—and comprehended all.

"Noble woman!" he said brokenly, and took her hand and kissed it reverently.

A rich lonely hachelor recovering from a fit of sickness, in a strange place his accident had happened to him. But it had brought him a faithful nurse, and later a sweet, charming wife, and the troubles of the Gibson family were all ended.

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(Copyright, 1915, by W. G. Chapman.)

WARRING ON PLANT VERMIN

Kerosene Emulsion Said to Be a Remedy for Many Pests That Annoy the Gardener.

Every gardener must face certain annoyances and be ready to stand a percentage of loss from vermin and disease. The simplest and most effective remedy for any kind of plant lice is to spray with kerosene emulsion. This is satisfactory with all soft-bodied insects, and it kills them by its effect through the outside of the body. To make kerosene emulsion take a half pound of any hard soap, one gallon of hot water and two gallons of kerosene. Dissolve the soap thoroughly in hot water, after which the kerosene is to be added. Stir briskly until the whole solution has become white and milky, indicating the complete mixture of the soap and oil. The easiest way to do the stirring is to run the solution through a pump and back into the bucket or barrel. Add about ten gallons of water to one gallon of this stock solution and apply it with any small spraying outfit. The solution is effective for plant lice which damage all kinds of shrubs and almost all vegetables.

Planning the Defense.

"The trouble is," said Wilkins, as he talked the matter over with his counsel, "that in the excitement of the moment I admitted that I had been going too fast, and wasn't paying any attention to the road just before the collision. I'm afraid that admission will prove costly."

"Don't worry about that," said his lawyer. "I'll bring seven witnesses to testify that they wouldn't believe you under oath."

No Rebate.

A beautiful young lady approached the ticket window at the Penna station and in a voice like the rippling of a brook asked the agent: "What is the fare to the fair?"

To which the agent replied: "Same as to the homely, madam."

IN THE HOME



VERSE FOR THIS WEEK

My place of lowly service, too,
Beneath Thy sheltering wings I
see;
For all the work I have to do
Is done through strengthening rest
in Thee.

—A. L. Waring.

KEEPING BABY WELL

MATTERS OF GREATEST INTEREST TO EVERY MOTHER.

Care of Infant in City Much Greater Than in Smaller Places—Welfare Societies Have Done Excellent Work.

(Prepared by the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.)

There is no doubt that the problems which arise in taking care of a baby in summer are more difficult for the city mother than for the one who lives in a village or in the country.

Overcrowded houses, lack of fresh air, of sunshine, and of open spaces for play and out-of-door life make very hard conditions under which to rear healthy children.

During the summer months in most of the larger cities there is an enormous increase in the number of sick babies, many of whom fail to survive this period. These well-known facts have led to the establishment all over the country of what are known as infant welfare and milk stations. These stations are rooms in charge of trained nurses and physicians, to which any mother who desires may bring her baby for help and advice in his care.

The object of these welfare stations is to keep the babies well, and to prevent illness by watching the babies closely and by teaching the mothers how to take care of them. If a baby is found to be sick the mother is referred to her own physician if she has one. If not, she is usually sent to a dispensary. The principal factor in keeping the baby well is to have him properly fed. Accordingly the physician who cares for the baby should direct this very carefully. If the mother has no physician, the station doctor will examine the baby and order a diet for him. The nurse will be glad to assist the mother in following out his directions, and will visit her in her home for this purpose.

These stations are sometimes maintained by the city and sometimes by a private society. The mother can find out the location of the station nearest her home from the papers, or by inquiring of the health officer. The baby is weighed at each visit, and examined to see if he needs any special care. If so, the doctor explains this to the mother. The baby should be brought back to the station at regular intervals in order that the doctor and nurse can watch him. In this way much of the illness from which babies suffer can be prevented and mothers and babies spared a great deal of suffering.

The mother who is expecting the birth of a baby should go to the station about once a month during her pregnancy for advice about herself. The doctor and nurse will tell her what food is best for her to eat, how to take care of the breasts and nipples, and help her to prepare for the baby's coming in the best way.

If she is suffering from any ailment, such as vomiting, varicose veins, headache or swollen feet, she may learn what to do for these troubles, and if she desires to go to a hospital for the birth the station doctor will probably be able to arrange the matter for her.

After the baby is born and the mother is up again, she may, if she chooses, send word to the station nurse, who will come to see her, now and then, until the mother is able to take the baby to the station again. Mothers who are ill or worn out with the burdens of home, may find in a visit with the baby to such a station unexpected help in their problems. Some effort is made to teach mothers the rudiments of domestic science in the home, when this is needed.

Mothers especially who go out to work by the day, should try to send the baby to the station by a caretaker, for such babies need the welfare station's help even more than others. If some member of the family is sick other than the baby and the baby is registered at the station, the nurses and doctors there will usually be able to advise her where and how to seek assistance.

These infant welfare stations are intended for the use of all mothers in the neighborhood who need help in the care of their babies, and no one needing it, should fail to avail herself of this opportunity.

NEAT BONBON BASKETS

NEW IDEA IN TABLE DECORATION IS REAL NOVELTY.

Intended to Hold Salted Almonds or Confections—Expensive to Buy But Not Difficult to Make at Home.

One of the novelties in table decoration this season is the tiny gilt and lace individual basket designed to hold bonbons, salted almonds, or other dainty confections. They are the prettiest things imaginable, and though expensive to buy, should not be difficult to make at home.

One should make a trial basket first. Get a ten-cent knot of gilt wire and fashion into a basket, weaving the wire in and out in a very large mesh, in any preferred shape. There is the dainty little French basket, also the square shape fashioned on the order of the ordinary waste paper basket. Both are popular and also quite easy to follow. The lining is of valenciennes lace. The first step is to cut a tiny round of cardboard to fit the bottom of the basket, square, round or oval, as the case may be, and cover first with silk in a delicate color and then with a scrap of the valenciennes lace. Next cut a strip of lace edging a little wider than the depth of the basket and long enough to go around it and half as much again. Gather the straight edge of the lace and sew to the piece of covered cardboard. Put in a gathering of the lace, thus creating a little frill to stand up all around the basket, trim the handles with baby ribbon tied into bows to match the color of the bottom, and the basket is complete.

For a Christmas table the baskets could be trimmed with red or holly ribbons. For ordinary use one could get a very pretty effect by using a different color for each basket in harlequin fashion. In this way any scraps of silk or ribbon that might be on hand could be used up.

Val lace at ten cents a yard or less will answer for lining. It should be from three to three and one-half inches



Pretty Bonbon Basket.

wide and the scallop not too deep for obvious reasons.

As one becomes more skilled in basket making larger pieces could be attempted, as a catchall basket for the bedroom or as a centerpiece for a luncheon to hold the favors.

WORD ABOUT AUTUMN HATS

Turbans of Various Design and Sallors of Medium Brim Are Favorites.

A round, bowl-shaped turban of black velvet, with thick frill of black malines from front to back over the crown, is broken by a bunch of pink velvet roses near the front. A round turban with one high point on the left has a crown of Ottoman and a brim of velvet. A small round plush turban fitting low on the face is trimmed with a rosette near the left front. Small turbans of silk or velvet finish with a twist like a large wing worn upright and in front. Taffeta sallors have a round crown and medium brim with a slight roll all around. The large sallor is covered with heavy Georgette crepe and a scarf of the times, and sometimes the crown is covered with silk fringe.

LACING FROM BOOTS TO HATS

New Bolero Jacket is Laced to Fit the Figure Snugly—Gloves Also Are Laced.

As eagerly as the buttoned hoot was discarded to replace the faced one is the idea of lacing any two pieces of material that seem in any way to belong to each other being introduced and adopted. A costume that has attracted much attention is one of navy blue gabardine, the bolero jacket of which was laced to fit the figure snugly. The rather large sleeves were laced to fit the lower arm; the collar, too, was laced to the chin.

With the new inside lacing of the hoot comes the hat, whose several portions are joined with lacing. Gloves, too, are laced on either the inside or the outside of the arm; in fact, to be quite up-to-the-minute one must have two parts of the costume laced together.

Soutache and Embroidery. Embroidery of one sort or another continues in high favor. Embroidered net frocks for summer afternoons and evenings are a wise choice for the woman who wishes to have a serviceable and yet a sufficiently elaborate frock. Soutache braiding is much used, too, applied in all the intricacies of embroidered scroll designs.

EARL OF GRANARD HONORED BY KING



The earl of Granard recently resigned his post of master of the horse to the king of England and went to the front with his regiment, the Royal Irish. At the same time King George invested him with the grand cross of the Royal Victorian Order. The photograph shows the earl and his beautiful wife, who was Beatrice Mills of New York and Newport.

CROSSED WIRES

By ELLIS TOWER.

"It was a long, long letter, and it began:

Dear Jack:

Your note came today. It made me feel anew how much I miss you. . . . Dearest one in all the world, when you know that I love you why should I not speak of my love? Why should I let conventionally hold me back when I am starving with my heart hunger? . . . I can say it without even asking that you love me as I love you, or praying that the future may in some miraculous way bring us together. I only pray that my love for you may carry with it some blessing. Good-by. J.L.L.

Miss Curzon finished this letter and read it carefully through. Then she laid both arms on the table, dropped her head between them and sobbed heavily. The telephone rang and the sudden noise startled her. She answered in a weak, trembling voice. The operator apologized. It was an error; the wires were crossed, and somebody else was wanted.

"Ah, yes," she moaned, "it is someone else who is wanted all the time. Love does not call me; success does not call me."

Just then she remembered that success had that day signaled her in the form of a letter from her literary agent asking whether she could supply a serial for publication to be started soon. But how could she write of love, when her own hopeless love was crushing her heart? She sat down and wrote a curt note to the agent stating that it would be impossible to send the story for several weeks.

The telephone rang again. Another apology—the wires were crossed again. She hung up the receiver with a jerk and burst into nervous sobbing. Hearing her sister's voice in the hall, she hurried the two letters into envelopes and concealed them. After good-nights had been said and she was alone again she dropped the letters down the chute and went to her room to sit by the open window until far into the night.

During the night a storm came and the next day was so cold and rainy that all the hotel guests were kept indoors. Miss Curzon was the most restless person there. Her sister's health was not improving. In fact, this damp morning showed her colorless and frail.

"Oh, I've been blind to everything but my own hopeless love!" Miss Curzon left her breakfast untasted, as remorseless thoughts rushed into her mind. "I've been selfish and idle when it was so necessary for me to be busy. I should never have sent either of those letters last night. Jack will despise me for a foolish, forward woman, and Barnaby will use some other writer's serial. Will I never

learn to be rational?" To crowd these thoughts from her mind she plunged into work.

For the next few days she worked hard, but all that she wrote was unsatisfactory. Fighting remorse and smothering regret did not aid in good work. The letters from New York came to her on the fourth day. One was in Jack's irregular, boyish handwriting and the other had Barnaby's address in the upper corner. She tried to ignore her trembling hands and pounding heart as she opened Jack's letter. On one page of perfectly correct created notepaper she read just this:

My Dear Jill:

First let me congratulate you upon having arrived in your "authoring" where you can hold off publishers while they clamor for serials. I opened this letter, expecting to find a nice, chummy letter like the talks we used to have at the lake. Instead, I found this brief note to Mr. S. Barnaby, evidently some publisher. I'm returning it, as the street address is not given and I failed to find him in the city directory.

The wires must be crossed, and the publisher got my message. So send me another one, won't you? I shall not forget our good times together and shall hope to hear from you often.

Sincerely,

JACK.

The letter dropped at Miss Curzon's feet. She was chalky white and her voice was a hoarse whisper.

"What have I done? How can I ever explain to Barnaby?" Almost holding her breath, she resolutely opened his letter. As she read it she dropped into a chair, spent with relief. This was his letter:

My Dear Miss Curzon:

You failed to inclose a letter of explanation, and I think you also failed to inclose part of the manuscript for the first installment of your "Jack and Jill" story. I take it that you want my opinion, though, so here it is: Your plot will have to be a corking good one if you make a serial in the form of letters. Let me know just what your idea is about this.

I remember that you told me typewriters were an unknown quantity up there where you've been resting, but I am returning your manuscript herewith and hope to receive your regular copy for this and the remainder of the serial as soon as you can get it to me. Yours truly,

B. BARNABY.

The afternoon mail carried out this note:

My Dear Jack:

I'm afraid you wonder how one so stupid as to send the wrong letter to a publisher ever managed to get into print. The note I wrote you has been returned by the publisher, but it's stale now, so I'm writing another to repeat my cordial wishes that the inclosed kodak pictures may be pleasant reminders of our good times at the lake. I've misread you dreadfully, and was delighted to have your note last week. Pleasantly,

JILL.

A messenger boy at the hotel turned in this message late that night:

B. Barnaby.

Care Authors' Club, New York: Serial started on different plan. Have sent for typewriter. Will send manuscript in one week.

JILLIAN CURZON.
(Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

What Does Vocational Mean?

The Vocational School fits people for the callings or vocations of life—it makes good farmers, good carpenters, good printers, good blacksmiths, good household managers, and good nurses.

The young people who take these vocational courses increase most rapidly their power to earn money.

We do not wish to make young people greedy, but we do wish to enable them to secure means for the honorable support of families and providing the good things which God intends all industrious and worthy people to enjoy.

And there is a pleasure in doing work well. Show me a boy who can really shoe a horse, and I will show you one who stands up erect and has the respect of his neighbors.

And more than that the boy who is learning the business of a farmer or a carpenter finds all his studies more interesting. He wants to know how to figure and keep accounts; he wants to know the secrets of plants and animals; he wants to be able to draw a house plan and to write a letter, and "do things" in a business-like way. And so it happens that many of the vocational students become the best all-around students.

And one thing more. In the Vocational Department, a single term gives the chance for greater progress than a single term in any other department. No one can be one term in the Vocational Schools without feeling that he has gotten immediate return for all his money and effort.

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter; for furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or service of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The incidental fee for Foundation and Vocational students is \$5.00 a term; in Academy and Normal \$6.00 and \$7.00 in Collegiate course.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.60	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 15, 1915. . .	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 wks., due Nov. 3, 1915. .	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Fall Term opens September 15th. Hurry!

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky

WHAT IS A NORMAL SCHOOL?

Not every man can teach what he knows.

Not every school master can make the children interested and shape their growth.

The training of teachers is rather new in this country. It used to be supposed that anybody who was lame and could not work might be set to teach the children!

The Berea Normal School has as its one aim the benefit of the children of the mountain region. It aims to give them teachers who will know their business and can cause the children to love their studies and make rapid progress toward manhood and womanhood.

It is one of the very few normal schools in the world in which the majority of the students are young men, and in which the chief attention is given in fitting teachers for work in the country districts.

The equipments of the Berea Normal School are great. Chief among them stands the wonderful Carnegie Library, and the Knapp Hall for practice teaching.

The School has longer and shorter courses of study. Those who complete the longest course receive a certificate from the State without examination. Those who go for only a single term get ideas which they can work out by themselves.

The School has great advantages also by being connected with the College Department. The Prepara-

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tory Department, the Vocational Schools, and the Foundation School.

Every young person who comes to the Berea Normal School will get the best instruction and a quick start for the noble profession of teaching.



A CHANCE FOR MUSIC LOVERS

Every girl desires to sit at the organ and call out its beautiful tones, while friends lean over her shoulder and sing.

A very special arrangement is made for this Fall Term, putting the price for instruction in the organ so low that everybody can have a chance to learn.

The new teacher, Miss Carman, fresh from the Metropolitan School of Music in New York City, will give this instruction herself, and the beautiful practice rooms in Music Hall are well equipped with instruments.

Every girl and half of our young men ought to take the cabinet organ this Fall. Ask Professor Rigby!



Build Up Your Town,
Build Up Your Home

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